Washington Frantically Seeks to Quash All Cease-Fire Plans

Daily Worker

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As Washington maneuvered frantically to quash the growing UN revolt against its no-truce-in-Korea line, Britain again pleaded with it not to abandon the India resolution on ending the war with the POW issue to be settled by a UN commission. Britain told Washington it believed the India plan "the best chance yet found to secure an armistice in acceptable terms."

Washington, which at first was in flatfooted opposition to the India resolution or any other resolution which interfered with its plan to spread the war, sought to undermine the new peace drive in the UN by demanding amendments that would restore its original scheme. Washington was compelled to maneuver by the strong upsurge within the UN of resistance to its spread-the-war policies.

Late yesterday afternoon, India again revised its cease-fire plan under Washington pressure. Washington wants passage of its "21-nation" plan to keep the war going.

The revised plan calls for a "target date" for ending the "detention" of prisoners who, in the words of the Washington propagandists, "might not want to be repatriated." Washington is forcibly retaining its war prisoners in Korea while claiming that it refuses to have a cease-fire because it won't accept "forcible repatriation" of Chinese and Korean prisoners. But Washington was reported yesterday hostile even to the revision in the India plan.

While India made its further concession to the Washington war planners, the government was obviously terrified at the pressure for a cease-fire even on terms which says it wants.

Wihtin 24 hours, powerful propaganda against any cease-fire, or any negotiations on the POW question, came rushing into the press. GOP House leader Joseph Martin, angrily demanded the use of the U. S. — armed troops of Japan and Chiang Kai-shek.

Moscow reaction, as reported by press services here, emphasized that the India plan contains a basic concessions to the Washington formula on "forced repatriation" in contradistinction to the accepted principle of international law and the Geneva Convention. The New Delhi radio reported that the Peking radio had "welcomed" the India initiative but also noted that this plan lacked weight since it did not include in the UN debate the presence of the China and North Korea.

The UN now has before it several plans — the Soviet plan for an immediate cease-fire based on settling the POW issue according to the Geneva Convention signed by the United States; the Pakistan and India resolutions, and the Washington — sponsored resolution upholding Washington's refusal to sign a cease-fire.

WASHINGTON IS TERRIFIED

AN EDITORIAL

THE INDIA PLAN for peace in Korea has clearly terrified the Truman government and the GOP Eisenhower-Dulles leadership which is waiting to take power.

The India plan makes basic concessions to Washington's lawless formula for holding POW's against their will while claiming that they are opposed to doing that.

But no concessions satisfy Washington.

What terrifies Washington in the India plan is that it dares to look toward an end of the killing in Korea — and this is the last thing in the world that Washington wants.

Washington's spread-the-war policy is forcing even its imperialist allies in the UN — like Britain — to strive to pull away; they could never hope to sell to their people the Truman-Eisenhower policy of refusing peace at all costs.

This is a crucial moment to save world peace. The people can save it by demanding a cease-fire now on the basis of the Geneva Convention, on the basis of international law. The Eisenhower-Truman forces clearly have no intention of halting the killing unless they are forced to. They plan instead to spread the war if they can.

Every wire, letter, message, resolution, etc. demanding a cease-fire helps to bring the slaughter to an end.

British Cleric, Unions Ask Truman Save The Rosenbergs

Dr. Paul Levertoff, an Anglican Priest, one of the founders of the Christians and Crisis movement in Great Britain, the French National Federation of Port and Dock Workers, 85,000 members of the National Federation of Paper Carton Workers (France), the French Federation of Civil Service Workers, the Miners Federation of Sous-Sol, the Gas and Electric Workers of the French CAS Company, and artists Jean Lurcat, Edouard Pignon, Andre Fougeron, Boris Taslitsky and Emmanuel Auricoste are among the latest petioning President Truman to commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was announced today by the NCTSJRC.

Dr. Levertoff cabled President Truman "As a minister of the Gospel of Lord of Good I appeal to you to save the lives of the Rosenberg couple in the names of the King of Love and Peace. They will call you blessed."

In a letter to U.S. Attorney General J. P. McGranery the Committee protested what it called an attempt to "grighten, bewilder and intimidate" supporters of clemency by issuing statements to the effect that the actual execution date would be a secret and that it has received many requests to witness the execution.

"You cannot cancel out the appeal of hundreds of thousands of Americans for Clemency with a few unnatural persons who wish to witness an execution," the letter declared.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—"Once Sacco-Vanzetti case in America is enough. That is why we must fight to the finish to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenbergs," B. Z. Goldberg told a capacity audience of 700 who crowded the UJPO auditorium at 83 Christie St. Goldberg, columnist for the New York Jewish Journal, The Day, was the main speaker at a "Save the Lives of the Rosenbergs" rally sponsored by the Civil Rights Union, a branch of the League for Democratic Rights.

David Kashtan, executive member of the Civil Rights Union and chairman of the rally, told the audience (which donated $653 for work in defense of the Rosenbergs) "that we are dealing with a life and death question that goes far beyond the lives of these two young people. It is an issue of human rights and one which has caused thousands of people to come to strengthen their conclusion that the American eagle is not a dove of peace or a bird of paradise."

The rally unanimously endorsed a resolution moved by Mrs. Rae Luckock, national president of the Congress of Canadian Women, to wire President H. S. Truman to exercise executive clemency to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

COMMUNIST WINS FRENCH BY-ELECTION

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The French Communist Party won a National Assembly seat in a special Parliamentary by-election today caused by the death of a Socialist Party deputy.

Henri Thamier was elected from the Lot Department of Southwest France. His election boosted the number of seats held by the Communists in the National Assembly to 97.

Frank Betrayed Fucik, Czech Hero, to Nazis

The man who betrayed the Czech Communist anti-Nazi hero, Julius Fucik, to the Nazi Gestapo, confessed yesterday at the trial being held in Prague, press services reported. He is Joseph Frank,

(Continued on Page 6)

Musician, Made Jobless by Witchhunt, Contributes $10

Received Friday — $700.10
Total Thus Far — $23,549.30
Still to Go — $26,450.70

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 138, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring them to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

"Your wonderful, militant fight to keep the Worker alive is the most heroic struggle of our time," writes an unemployed musician, blacklisted because of a listing in "Red Channels," as he sends $10 to our $50,000 fund campaign.

"I still have $10 from my last job, and eat or not . . . the Worker must have means to reach the people with the only truth that is around these days."

He suggests to our readers that they make a practice of leaving the paper on the subway after reading it. "I have done this for 15 years to combat the horrible newspapers left there," he writes. "I know that, like myself, once they have been introduced to an honest newspaper, they will never want to read another."

From the active Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee, we received another $59.10, some of it raised at a social evening, with food and coffee contributed, some through canvassing of readers, and $3 from a supporter toward fulfillment of a pledge. More than $300 has come in from the Baltimore - Washington, D. C. group.

A group of garment workers collected $12. A group of Queens workers came up with $100, and from Manhattan's upper west side came one contribution of $17.50 and another of $20. A group of Bronx readers brought

(Continued on Page 8)

WILLIAM R. HOOD

1,256 at Negro Council Cite Gains, Move to Tackle Hotels, Big Chains

By ABNER W. BERRY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-six delegates and observers concluded the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council here today with a reaffirmation of the founding program and the decision to concentrate on a drive for jobs for Negroes on the Sears Roebuck chain, hotels, railroads and airlines.

Dramatically setting the tone for the heightened program, the delegates poured into downtown Cleveland in a mass picketing demonstrations against American Airlines, protesting the exclusion of Negro pilots, engineers, stewards and maintenance men.

The delegates representing trade unions and community groups, are from 26 states, 45 of them coming from South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. The increase in southern delegates helped emphasize the convention's expressed determination to carry its fight for full integration of Negro workers to the south where many of the big corporations are transferring plants.

The decision to picket the offices of American Airlines came at the conclusion of William R. Hood's report early Saturday afternoon in the Municipal Auditorium.

Negro bus and taxi drivers tooted horns in solidarity with the 1,500 Negro and white pickets as the latter raised their voices and sent the following slogans bouncing off the walls of this city's business district:

"American Airlines are un-American" — "Jimcrow flies on American Airlines"—"Negro aces

(Continued on Page 6)

WORLD-FAMOUS BRITISH ATTORNEY EXAMINES THE EVIDENCE (2)

The Motives of the Principal Witness In Frameup of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

This is the second in a three-article series. The first article Friday showed that the sole witness against the Rosenbergs could not be believed as reliable. Today's shows he had no evidence to offer. The series concludes tomorrow.

By D. N. PRITT

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass. There were an unusally large number of reasons for mistrusting his evidence. To begin with, he had pleaded guilty to the conspiracy for which the Rosenbergs were being tried, but had not yet been brought up for sentence; thus, he might hope, and he expressly said that he did hope, to obtain some advantage for himself as a result of giving evidence against the Rosenbergs; for the Court might ultimately give him a light sentence, and even if it gave him a substantial one, the Government might well remit much or all of it. He thus had a strong motive to "pile it on." In addition, he was, of course, fully established by his plea of guilty, by his evidence, and by surrounding circumstances (such as his possession of substantial sums of money which could only be explained on the basis that he was telling the truth when he said that he was selling military secrets for money), to have been a party to a conspiracy which both he himself and the prosecution described as a most serious one.

He thus fell into the class of "accomplice" witnesses, those who, in the old English phrase, "turn Queen's evidence." Such witnesses are universally regarded as highly unreliable, not merely because they are self-confessed criminals, and are betraying their associates, but far more because it is dangerously easy for them to implicate falsely, for some benfit to themselves, or to pay off some "score," or for any other reason, one who in fact took no part in the crime.

They are in a position to tell a story that is in the main true, and thus much easier to tell without being exposed as a liar in cross-examination, but at the same time to insert into that story one limited but serious falsity, namely, the assertion that some accused person took part in it when in fact he had nothing to do with it; and, if anything could make this easier, it would be that the accused was related to the accomplice, so that it would be natural for them to meet from time to time.

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ACCOMPLICES, moreover, as I have mentioned shortly above, have in many cases a very direct motive for implicating the accused persons as deeply as possible; for they hope to receive as a reward of their betrayal of their associates, and for their help in proving an alleged offense which could not be otherwise proved at all, either a lighter sentence from the Court, or some remission by the Government of whatever sentence is passed on them, or both. This provides so terrible an incentive for lying, and so great a danger of convictions on untrustworthy evidence, that in practically all of the many hundreds of cases of "accomplice evidence" which I have had to investigate in my practice the danger has been minimized either by giving the accomplice a free pardon before he gives evidence, or by sentencing him before he does so; and even the need for corroboration of his evidence by independent witnesses, free from the taint of complicity, is always emphasized.

As an accomplice witness, David Greenglass was in the worse possible position; he had been neither pardoned nor sentenced, and he knew that so soon as the cases of the Rosenbergs and of Sobell had been disposed of he would come up for sentence.

(When he did come up, his Counsel made an eloquent and business-like plea to the effect that, unless people in his position could have some confidence that they would be dealt with leniently, they would not betray their associates, and the Government would therefore not secure convictions. If the Government wanted help it should give help. It should give Greenglass "a pat on the back"; he should be praised, not punished, said his Counsel.)

Greenglass was, however, given a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment and his only chance of not serving this fully lies in in the hope of leniency from a grateful government.

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THE PECULIARITIES of David Greenglass as a witness in this case do not end with this already formidable circumstance. For it has to be added that Ethel Rosenberg, whom he was thus pushing towards a sentence of death, was his own elder sister who had always befriended and helped him; and Julius Rosenberg, whom he was treating in the same way, was her husband and thus his brother-in-law. To save his own skin he was quite willing to give evidence against his sister and his brother-in-law.

(It was also clear, if not perhaps very important, that there had been long disagreements between him and Julius Rosenberg over a business in which they were partners after his demobilization from the army, which eventuated in his instructing his lawyer to bring civil proceedings against Julius.)

Nor was that quite all; for Ruth Greenglass, named in the indictment to the conspiracy, for some unstated reason not actually indicted, but standing in peril of being indicted at some subsquent time, was David's wife, and he professed to love her dearly. Nevertheless, in the course of the many interviews he had with the F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation), in which he told bit by bit, as he remembered it, the whole of his story, he betrayed in the very first interview the full tale of his own wife's participation in which he himself, at any rate, was taking part. With such an equipment, David Greenglass might be regarded as a man on whose evidence it would not be safe to convict anyone, but his evidence must of course be examined.

His version of how he came to take part in the conspiracy was that his wife went down from New York to the neighborhood of Los Alamos, where he was working as a machinist, to take him a message—as she alleged—from Julius Rosenberg, inviting him to take part in espionage, and that by the morning of the following day he had decided to do so!

And, at a later stage, when according to him Julius Rosenberg warned him that he was in danger of arrest and ought to leave the country, he accepted from Rosenberg sums amounting to $5,000 in cash to enable him to do so; he stated on oath that he never had any intention of leaving, and that he concealed this intention from Rosenberg but nevertheless accepted and retained the money. He had, he added, such a distaste for the money that he wanted to flush it down the lavatory, but changed his mind and used it to hire Mr. O. John Rogge as his lawyer instead.

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THE NATURE OF HIS evidence against the Rosenbergs lent itself to no sort or kind of corroboration. It consisted of accounts of conversations with them, at which no third party was present, and of occasions on which he said that he furnished to the Rosenbergs sketches and written descriptions of processes and material objects such as lenses.

None of the alleged sketches

ETHEL ROSENBERG

or descriptions was produced, but Greenglass prepared—four or five years after the alleged incidents, from his own unaided memory—what he said were reproductions of the material, and these were put before the jury. Whether his limited education made it possible for him to do anything of this sort accurately is a matter for scientists rather than lawyers, but from the point of view of a lawyer it can be said that such reproductions, from even the most reliable of witnesses, would add little or nothing to their evidence and could not in any way constitute corroboration.

I pass over a number of minor points in his evidence which were designed to implicate one or both of the Rosenbergs, because examination of all of them shows that there is nothing in them to constitute any corroboration of his story; and it remains true that not one word of his story against them was corroborated by anybody but his wife, nor by any circumstance or material object. It is my considered professional opinion that a conviction based upon such evidence from such sources, without independent corroboration, cannot be regarded as reliable and should not be sustained.

That not merely a conviction but a sentence of death should be based upon such evidence runs counter, in my opinion, to all normal standards of criminal procedure and of the administration of justice. I have myself appeared in many "accomplice" cases where convictions on evidence much less objectionable than this were set aside by appellate courts on the grounds that the accomplice evidence should not be accepted.

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I SHOULD ADD THAT, even if the evidence were regarded as providing a reliable basis for conviction, there would still be lacking, in my humble opinion, any good reason for imposing or upholding a death sentence.

Such a sentence could surely only be justified if it were clear that the secret information involved was of the utmost importance.

Scientists may be able to express expert views on the value or absence of value of what the witness, David Greenglass, alleges that he communicated to the Rosenbergs, and, in particular, to tell us whether the information was old or new; whether it revealed or conveyed what is called "the secret of the atom bomb"; whether it was of such a nature that a foreign country which could not have developed the atom bomb without it was thereby enabled to do so; and, finally, whether David Greenglass was sufficiently educated technically to be able to understand, remember and communicate it. All that a lawyer can say upon it is that there is no real evidence in the Record to show that it was of very great value.

In general, in charges of espionage, there is expert evidence to show exactly why the information is important; but in the present case only two scientific witnesses gave evidence on this topic, and they said little.

The evidence of the first of them, a Dr. Koski, read as a whole, constitutes no proof at all that there was any particular importance in what David Greenglass learned; it shows merely that the information was secret and that an expert, seeing what Greenglass alleges he had taken, "would know what was going on at Los Alamos."

The other witness, a Mr. Derry, stated that the description and the sketch given by Greenglass "related to the atom bomb which was in the course of development in 1945," and "demonstrated substantially and with sufficient accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb"; and, further, that an expert could perceive from this information, to a substantial degree, what the actual construction of the bamb was. He added that the information was classified as "top secret"; but he said nothing as to how many people already knew as much, or how easy or how difficult it would be for other people to find it out by their own researches; he said, indeed, nothing more specific than that, so far as he knew, no foreign government other than those of Britain and Canada knew as much in 1945 about the development and structure of the atomic bomb as the American scientists knew.

(Another witness, a Mr. John Lonsdale, Jr., was also asked "to establish the authenticity of the information that Greenglass gave" [i.e., said he gave] "to Rosenberg," but after a discussion between counsel and the judge the question was abandoned.)

Accordingly, while scientists can plainly make more effective comment than I can on this part of the evidence, I can assert as a lawyer that there was nothing

JULIUS ROSENBERG

in it to show that the information which David Greenglass claimed to have communicated to Julius Rosenberg was of any especial value or danger, such as to justify on any view the death penalty.

David Greenglass' wife, Ruth, whose position has already been explained, also gave evidence, which followed pretty closely that of her husband; and is equally devoid of any corroboration. It does not call for separate study; her hopes and fears for herself and her husband, her readiness to confess to crime and to implicate relatives in that crime, do not differ from her husband's. In a sense she can be said to corroborate her husband, but this could not be regarded as independent corroboration.

(To Be Concluded)

THE AUTHOR

Denis Nowell Pritt is one of the senior members of the English bar; a Queens (formerly Kings) Counsel since 1927. Pritt was chairman of the International Committee for Investigation of the Reichstag Fire and as such he presided at the London inquiry which proved the top Nazi Goering guilty of that frameup of Communist leaders. Evidence which came to light after World War II corroborated the London inquiry's findings. Pritt was for many years a Labor Member of Parliament. He has also been chairman of the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

IOWA FARMERS PLAN TREK TO CAPITAL TO URGE PARITY

DES MOINES, Nov. 23 (FP).—The Iowa Farmers Union said it is sending a delegation to Washington "to collect on the political promises of farm parity made during the Presidential campaign."

The farmers will ask members of the new administration to fulfill their commitments on farm parity by signing a resolution pledging full parity to all family farmers.

Union President Fred Stover said immediate action by the new Congress would be needed so that farmers can plan their 1953 crops.

Letters on Chaplin's 'Limelight'

Following are excerpts from four letters received on Chaplin's 'Limelight':

Dear Dave,

Having just seen Charles Chaplin's Limelight, I think that both you and your readers may be interested in some philosopical reflections on it. . . . With intense human warmth and love for people, and with consummate artistry, Chaplin presents a philosophy as rare in the bourgeois world as it is excellent. In a passionate monologue, that I'm sure cannot take more than two or three minutes, Chaplin reaffirms his love of life, his regard for human consciousness. It is precisely this content that so annoyed the gutter press critics who found the picture too talkative, the speeches too long.

Millions, I believe, would listen happily to much more of this, for it means peace not war, plenty not poverty, the fulfillment of all human capacities as an end in itself, not frustration, neuroses, and suicide. It means let's do away with threats of war and atombombs and make the world a garden for all to enjoy. This is Chaplin's message and it could not be better timed. Behind it stands a philosophy that is soundly materialist.

Even though the film says nothing about the political issues of today, even though the characters bear little relation to the working class (though they have known and suffered grinding poverty) his call is clear and terribly poignant: life, not death! Peace, not war! Human life is the most precious thing in the world, Chaplin says, let us struggle that it may be lived more abundantly. . . ."

—HOWARD SELSAM
Jefferson School.

Dear Mr. Platt,

In "Limelight" Chaplin reveals a basic change in his attitude toward society from that expressed in his previous work. In his last three films prior to "Limelight", he took a partisan position. He took the side of the masses and denounced their oppressors.

In his current work he fails to touch on social injustice at all. Worse than that, he no longer distinguishes between oppressed and oppressor, and, having no oppressor at which to aim his barbs, he substitutes sentimentality for satire. Worse still, in at least two instances (almost the only two) in which Chaplin allows the real world to penetrate the thinking of his

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

characters, he indicates a tendency to retreat. . . .

Because Chaplin is a humanist, because he is still concerned with the happiness of mankind, his film is far superior to the usual anti-human filth pouring out of Hollywood. But it would be most unfair to Chaplin, let alone to the readers of this paper, to ignore the serious defects of "Limelight."

It goes without saying that it is the responsibility of all who believe in freedom of cultural expression to protest the present political persecution of Chaplin and to fight for his right to reenter this country and practice his art. It is necessary, however, that we do not permit our sympathy and support for Chaplin's right to practice his creative work here nor our own great love and admiration of his earlier works to prevent us from arriving at an objective appraisal of "Limelight."

Objective appraisal of a work of art means finding its relationship to the social context from which it emerges.

The powerful upsurge of union organization in the basic industries in the 1930's was the inspiration for "Modern Times" which, in turn inspired the people to greater struggle.

In "The Dictator" Chaplin attacked fascism and war. His ridicule of Hitler was a great contribution to the building of anti-fascist unity.

"Monsieur Verdoux" was the product of Chaplin's revulsion toward imperialism's postwar betrayal of the cause of peace and security. "Verdoux" strengthened the fight against that betrayal by exposing the hostility of organized wealth toward humanity.

"Limelight" on the other hand avoids discussion of the present sinister drive toward fascism and war. It must be characterized as a work lacking any advanced ideological content, a work in which Charles Chaplin confines himself to a simple plea for people to be kind to each other. The film is refreshingly different from and superior to most films, but it represents, for Chaplin, a huge step backward.

—A. L.

Dear Dave,

Having just seen "Limelight" I want to spotlight its merits. This picture represents the zenith of Chaplin's genius. Because here this great actor again tells the world he believes in it. He believes in life and in the meaning of life—struggle. Let those who would escape reality dwell on the beauty in the heavens he tells the young dancer, who has lost the desire to live. She must want to live because in life there is warmth and love and search for truth.

The heartfelt response of the people around me who saw it is the answer to the attempt of the Attorney General to bar Chaplin's return to this country.

—M. B.

Dear Sir:

. . . The film is a scrap-bag or patchquilt of all the previous stunts, that made Chaplin famous oodles of years ago. These "date" so obviously that it is pathetic, for it proves Chaplin has never made any real progress. . . . Furthermore, it indicates that he is trying to recoup the success he made, then, and now has nothing of any new perspective or outlook. . . . Where does the workingclass come in? Where the imperialism? Where the Soviet revolution? Where world wars?

Personal, individual, the dancer, the clown, the bits of gospel and counsel by the drunkard—all have nothing to do with the social scene, the class struggle, whether in London, or in the theatre?

—C. W.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE HERO

The New York Daily News recently published an editorial on a book. This proves that the editors of the Daily News have read a book.

The book in question is Executive Suite by Cameron Hawley. It is the answer to John Chamberlin's plaintive wail, published in Life magazine, for a novel with a business man as hero. Executive Suite, says the Daily News as it rises to defend great literature, conveys to the reader "the fierce, creative joy and satisfaction these people (businessmen) get out of making and selling things, throwing competitors for losses, keeping the firm in the black despite taxes and every other handicap, preserving jobs for workers and making more jobs, and so on."

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I was once going to write a book with a businessman as hero. I still have the outline.

Its hero was Sludge Hawkins, president of a company manufacturing tractors and other farm machinery. Sludge sold his tractors for $1,985 each, but that was only half the deal. Since he had the tractor market well sewed up, he charged a flat rate of $200 for any spare part, whether it was a fan belt or a cylinder head. After 10 years, the average purchaser of a Hawkins tractor spent an additional $4,367 for spare parts.

The purchaser got this money by borrowing from a bank in which Hawkins had more than a passing interest. When the purchaser couldn't pay, Hawkins would foreclose, liquidate the farm, and buy the tractor back for $25, after which one of his shops reconditioned it and sold it for $1,700.

This gave Sludge Hawkins a fierce creative satisfaction. Whenever his profits went up, up went his fierce creative satisfaction.

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Once a young man named Brass Bludgeon tried to get into the tractor business. Sludge immediately set out to throw him for a loss. He stayed up night after night, battling Brass Bludgeon. He marked down the prices on his tractors (what a battle!) until Brass Bludgeon could no longer meet the competition. When Bludgeon bowed out, Sludge raised the price of the tractor to $2,230 to pay for the cost of battling Brass Bludgeon, although it didn't really cost him anything since the bank financed the great struggle. Sludge got a fierce creative satisfaction from this.

But what of Brass Bludgeon? Poor Bludgeon lost all of his stockholders' money, but very little of his own since all of his property holdings were made out in the name of his wife and his two-year-old son. Even Brass Bludgeon got a fierce creative satisfaction out of the whole fight.

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Back to Sludge, we find that last year he got fierce creative satisfaction out of a profit of $1,700,000. This year he has an excellent chance of getting twice as much fierce creative satisfaction.

Sludge met the falling rate of profit by intense rationalization, a lot of layoffs, and the maintenance of monopoly prices. Since the layoffs provided jobs for 32 new clerks in the local unemployment insurance offices, Sludge got a fierce creative satisfaction out of creating those jobs.

Sludge, and a few of his top aides, are about the only ones connected with the tractor plant who never created any part of the tractor. A lot of Sludge's fierce creative joy also comes from not creating anything.

The Hawkins home is famous in social circles for the splendid dinners given there. Mrs. Hawkins gets a fierce creative joy from these dinners, all of which are created by the cook.

We must all give thanks to the Daily News for widening the horizons of American literature.

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I'm late in my appeal to readers for funds to help the Daily Worker and The Worker survive. Help me catch up! How's about sending a basket of money to help save the paper? Large or small, your contribution will mean a lot.

on the scoreboard

—by lester rodney

Mostly Written by Readers Who Send $$$

WE HAVE FALLEN well behind in acknowledgments on the fund drive and the printing of letters accompanying the money. It is a pleasure indeed to catch up!

"Dear Les—We'd like to do our bit in the current Worker campaign, so here is a five spot . . . to our favorite columnist. Your analysis of happenings in football has been pretty good. When you wrote the NFL's western half was a toss-up between Frisco, LA and the Lions, you were on the beam. In the eastern half, you opined that it was a Giant-Cleveland affair. Right again. Our own local prides, Owen's men, have been inconsistent to say the least. . . . Oh well, there is still five left.

"Nice to see that you've written a bit about the Knicks. They sure look better since Zaslofsky and McGuire were signed up. Those 'We Want Max' banners at the Garden must have been effective. Perhaps the Post's Milton Gross read your quote of him in regards to Nat Clifton, for he turned to praise Clifton the other day. Is he trying to cover up? Keep up the good work. . . . Dotty and Emery, Rego Park."

A Queens reader sends $5 with the note: "Please credit to Lester Rodney, who is greatly admired by my son who has spent one year in the infantry in Germany. This is his birthday gift—the second spent in Germany. It's just a little in our fight for peace."

Let's get the boys back home, where they belong and where 99 percent of the people want them to be.

A New York pediatrician gives $20. From Washington Heights there is one $10 contribution, another $10 "In Memory of a Friend," by "Color Blind," and $5 from Jennie.

Carl J. writes: "I'm interested in those free basketball tickets you mentioned in connection with an answer to your question about Foster's book. As your readers value your column highly, I'll make my answer brief. Our 'free' press gives plenty of space to anti-communist books, because those books are full of lies and distortions. They won't give any space to Foster's book just because it's filled with truth about Communists and Communism. The one thing they try most to do is to keep the truth about Communism from the people. Here's $2 from me and 60 cents in stamps from a friend of mine. . . . A Fellow Dodger Fan."

OK, Carl, I wasn't too serious about the free tickets, but why not? It certainly couldn't be explained clearer than you did it. You win a couple. Let me know your preference for which games and I'll do the rest.

W.R. of New Orleans writes: "Here's my day's pay, $13.60 (our new scale, firemen on pile drivers) in which my wife joins me. Let's keep our paper in good condition in its battle to the finish against the phony warmongering atom bomb maniacs who would gloat over a world of Hiroshimas and Nagasakis. . . . W. R., Member Operating Engineers AFL Local 406."

Mrs. R. adds in reference to a ball game in New Orleans: "If your friends who motored here had tried to attend the Campanella team's game that Sunday, chances are they, like us, couldn't have got in. Unless you reserve seats in advance, you have to be on hand well over an hour before opening such days. Fifteen minutes before opening time, word came, 'No more admission tickets to whites.' Disappointed, as we were, it was good to see things evened up for once. We watched for a while through a hole in the fence with a small crowd of great fans."

And thanks, too, for the valuable New Orleans clippings for other parts of the paper.

PRN sends his 13th dollar bill for the drive and explains he gave his 12th at the original Daily Worker forum at Yugoslav Hall. "Faithfully, you see," he signs. . . .

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J. R. OF PHILADELPHIA sends $20 with a clipping and letter: "Dear Lester Rodney—The enclosed clipping from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is an excellent example of the tremendous pressures upon the Negro athlete. Bob Evans not only had to be a top football player, but also was popular on the campus and captain of his team, good speaker, making personal appearances for youth and representing his race and top bracket student to meet the requirements for medical school. So his health gave. . . . Enclosed please find $20 from husband and wife. Best wishes. . . ."

The headline in the Bulletin was: "Evans' Grid Play and Studies Affected By Illness He Hid From Penn Mates." It tells how the first Negro captain in the Philadelphia school's history, a brilliant student up to this year, slumped off and was declared ineligible and now is in the hospital for rest and treatment of a stomach ailment which had drained his strength. The combination of the rigorous pre-medical course, fulfillment of engagements to speak, heavy football practice and the unique responsibilities he felt as football captain, more than another captain would, all apparently added up to too much for one man and Evans' health and marks fell off.

All you have to do, leaving aside all the extra and special factors for the moment, is add the rigors of bonafide study like pre-med course to those rigors of being a PLAYER, let alone the captain, of a big-time football school like Penn, and the wonder is how Evans handled both so well this far. Evans, incidentally, was one of the few big-time linesmen who play both offense and defense, a gruelling grid assignment these day against the fresh platoonists.

Also $40 from Hoboken and $2 from Constant Reader of Madison, Wis.

Previously acknowledged—$1,030.98. Acknowledged today—$140.20. Total sent to the fund drive through this column—$1,171.18.

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WALTER WINCHELL has two main themes. One is a frenzied, mouth-frothing "anti-Communism." This is the other. From Friday's column in the Daily Mirror: "Jane Russell announced 'I want to be able to entertain in a high-necked dress as well as an off-the-shoulder blouse.' Why hide the best part of the show? . . . Dear Zsa Zsa's candor verges on malice. Her sharp fingernails bruised a Movieville doll with 'She has no breasts.' Meow! . . . A film monthly raves about M. Monroe's eyetractive orbs. She has eyes? . . ."

"Anti-Communism" and leering smut go together very comfortably. What would the gutter press do without them?

Elizabeth Flynn Tells Jury of CP Anti-Capitalist Aim

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn struck back vigorously Friday at the legalistic sleight-of-hand of assistant prosecutor David L. Marks, and exposed from the witness stand the fraudulence of his police-precinct definitions of Marxist theories.

Marks was questioning Miss Flynn under cross-examination in the Foley Square Smith Act trial. He tried every trick known to the police court practitioner to humbug Miss Flynn into confirming the government's twisted conception that Marxist doctrine and practice add up to "force and violence."

He asked Miss Flynn, who is under a 30-day jail sentence for refusing to name two persons as Communists, if the Communist Party "advocates the dictatorship of the proletariat in this country."

"It advocates a government by the people, led by the workingclass, which is called the dictatorship of the proletariat," she replied.

Marks was obviously not satisfied. He asked:

"Does the Communist Party of the U. S. advocate the proletarian revolution in this country?"

"It advocates control by the people of the means of production and distribution, which in an historical sense is called the proletarian revolution," was the answer.

The prosecutor studied a stack of typewritten notes that had been prepared for him.

"There's no mention in the party constitution of the proletarian revolution," he remarked.

Miss Flynn replied: "Those words are not there. But they are covered by the work 'socialism.'"

Marks inquired if persons not familiar with Marxism-Leninism could tell if "the U. S. Constitution advocates the dictatorship of the proletariat."

There was laughter in the courtroom as Miss Flynn reminded the prosecutor he had mentioned the U. S. Constitution.

"It does not," she said. "History will tell, however. It may advocate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the future."

Mark quickly shifted to another line of questioning.

"Is it a fact, Miss Flynn, that the Supreme Court in the Schneiderman case did not specifically decide if the Communist Party advocated overthrow of the government by force and violence?" he asked.

"I don't know the whole import of the decision in the Schneiderman case," she answered. "But I do know we considered the Supreme Court gave a favorable decision in that it did not cancel the citizenship of Mr. Schneiderman."

She cited the court's majority opinion in the case of California Communist leader William Schneiderman which said, "A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the party in 1927 (when Schneiderman became a citizen) desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means. . ."

The questions and answers came thick and fast.

Q. Did the Communist Party teach from 1945 to 1951 it would be impossible to establish socialism in the U. S. without replacing the capitalist state with a new kind of state?

A. Yes, the socialist state.

Q. Isn't the socialist state a state of oppression?

A. The socialist state is not an organ of oppression. . . . It is an organ to end oppression. In it the bourgeoisie will be deprived of the power to oppress others.

Q. Is it a fact that the present government of the United States is a capitalist government?

A. The present government of the United States is a capitalist government, an instrument of oppression of the workers, the Negro people. . . .

Q. Does the Communist Party advocate overthrow of the bourgeoisie?

A. The Communist Party advocates abolition of the bourgeois system. . . . Overthrow doesn't necessarily mean force and violence. My definition of overthrow means to end control of a particular form of government by another form of control.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

in $20. An upstate dairy farmer sent down $10, and an IUE worker in New York contributed $5.

There was $10 from a Canadian worker. And a consistent supporter of the paper from Detroit, who signs himself "Spartacus," sent $200, on top of $150 sent earlier in the campaign.

In the courtroom at Foley Square, an unidentified woman gave Pettis Perry, Smith Act defendant, $10 for the paper, and another woman gave reporter Harry Raymond $5 "in appreciation for his reporting of the trial."

Two Chicago University students send $5 and write that they, like all contributors, think we are "indispensable." They need our day-to-day news, they say, to bring more and more people into the fight for peace. A 67-year-old Chicago worker on pension sends five in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in the federal jail in Atlanta because of his heroic defense of peace and the workingclass.

There is $10 from a Union, N. J., worker who says he would hate to see the Worker go the way of the Compass. He differs with us on the closing of the Newark airport because of the many accidents and resultant deaths to inhabitants of Elizabeth. From Port Ewen, N. Y., comes $5 and a note: "Of course, the Daily Worker is indispensable."

A St. Louis doctor sends $5 and writes: "We won't let you down, just as you won't let us down." And another St. Louisan sends ten. A Philadelphian sends "another $5" and appeals to all other readers to send tens, fives or ones. "Every dollar is a shot to kill fascism," she writes.

There is $10 from another Philadelphian and his friends, while a Clevelander sends $2. From Tiffin, Ohio, comes $10 and an explanation that "I meant to do this sooner—but here it is. . . . Wish it could have been more . . . to keep the Daily going." And there is another $10 from Youngstown, O.

A Quincy, Mass., reader sends $10, and there is $3 from a worker in Revere, Mass.

A worker in Cortland, N. Y., sends $5, and there are several Jersey contributions. They include a second five from a reader in Passaic; $3 from Trenton "to the paper that lights the road to peace and Socialism; $25 from Newark, with the injunction that we "keep punching"; $10 from Lake Hiawatha; $5 from Camden, and $2 from Clifton.

From the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee comes $43, of which $38 was collected at a workers' meeting after a member had brought the matter of our financial campaign on the floor.

Corona friends, who have been contributing steadily, send along $15 "to the most courageous, most needed paper in our country." A mother who has contributed earlier writes that she had just enclosed $1 in each of her two children's school banks as the only savings they can manage for their future. But she sends us a like amount because this is "an even more important guarantee for their future."

A reader proposes that we raise funds through an "all-star, city-wide Freedom of the Press dance" in which various groups and organizations aided through the pages of our paper pitch in. Such a dance is now in the works, and will be heard about soon.

A Brooklynite encloses a ten-spot and writes: "We can survive on margerine, synthetic leather, frankfurters instead of steak, etc., etc., but we cannot think of life without the Daily Worker. Everlasting success to our press."

A Flushing reader sends another ten, making it $30 in the campaign thus far, and promises another $10, in a few days. "Thanks for fighting and please continue your battle for all of us," the letter asks.

An unemployed fur finisher and a fur floorwalker send $10 to "a fighting voice for peace."

A devoted supporter who brought $50 a few weeks ago, and then contributed $10 at a collection, sends another $5 and promises to continue collecting. And a Corona supporter, sending five, hopes "it will help a mite; the only paper interested in the common people in this section must be supported."

From the Communist Party in Brooklyn's 18th A.D. comes $108, while a similar group in Harlem's 13th A. D. sends $40. There is another $10 contributed by Yetta Gabin in Manhattan's 13th A.D. A group in the Allerton area of the Bronx sends $40 and another group from that area comes through with $8; two groups of "Brooklyn friends" sends $10 each; there is $11 from Yorkville readers, and $35 from Levittown readers.

URGE PLEAS TO TRUMAN TO BAR ROSENBERG EXECUTION JAN. 12

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

An "unprecedented nationwide appeal" to President Truman was urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case on Friday, to prevent the carrying-out during the week of Jan. 12, of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Judge Irving R. Kaufman Friday set the week of Jan. 12 as the date for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The judge acted to name the time for the legal murder of the framed Jewish-American father and mother on the motion of Myles J. Lane, the U.S. Attorney who last week was exposed as an intimate of New York's boss racketeer, Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said Friday he will move in U. S. District Court Monday for an order to invalidate the conviction.

The Rosenbergs will be the first civilians ever to face execution in this nation on the charge of treason.

"The date was set without any regard for new legal motions, dealing with aspects of the case hitherto ont presented to the court," the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Cace charged. "Only an unprecedented nationwide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercifulness and justice.

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person.

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the American people. We are confident that they will explain this will in their letters, delegations, public advertisements and through other means.

"To the end that many thousands of Americans of all faith, color and creed may make their appeal for clemency felt, we are calling a nationwide gathering in Washington, D. C. for Sunday and Monday, Jan. 4th and 5th, where thousands will participate in meetings, prayer and delegations to the President, and the Department of Justice, Senators and Congressmen and other public officials.

Delegation to Visit Rosenbergs

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah, it was announced Friday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

What's On?

Coming

CONCERT BALALAIKA SYMPHONIC Orchestra, Alexander Kutin, conductor, 35 Voice Male Choir, Alexander Nichol Dozara, Soloist, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 6—8:30 p.m. Tickets $1.20, $2.00, $2.40, $3.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall Box Office.

ONE OF THE BEST in Contemporary Plays that shouldn't be missed by any exponent of Peoples Theatre . . . be sure to see "The Cellar" a drama on Police Brutality in Harlem. People's Showcase, 290 Lenox Ave. Weekends, Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS! Special presentation on the struggle to save the Rosenbergs at People's Artists Thanksgiving Hootenanny-Dance, Wed., Nov. 26, Sat., Nov. 29, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

ATTENTION—13th CD

Discussion result of elections with

Simon Gerson

Tues., Nov. 25

at

Bath Beach Community Center

2075 — 86th St., Brooklyn

Admission — Free

THANKSGIVING FORUM

YOUNG AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION

What does the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union mean for peace and for U. S.-Soviet friendship?

FRIDAY, 8:30 pm
NOVEMBER 28
Golden Ballroom
69 W. 66th St., N. Y.

Alexander Bittelman
Doxey Wilkerson
Cultural Program

Admission 50 cents (tax included), payable at door

Sponsored by: NEW YORK STATE LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, 799 Broadway

A magnificent festival that will thrill every lover of folk song and dance.
—DAVID PLATT, DAILY WORKER

Thanksgiving

HOOTENANNY

You can still get tickets for People's Artists big Thanksgiving song-fest, presented two nights, Wed., Nov. 26, Sat., Nov. 29, at Yugoslav Hall (405 W. 41 St.), for $1.00 in advance (reserved) at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, 44th St. Bookfair, Berliner's Music, People's Artists, 799 B'way (GR 7-1341). At the door $1.25.

Camp Unity Reunion Dance

10-piece orch. — Bob McFerrin — Hesh Bernardi — Geraldine Overstreet — Bob & Louise DeCormier — Jeanne Kirstein

Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

Thanksgiving Eve, Wed., Nov. 26

$1.25 in advance — $1.00 at door ($5.00 per box) (seats 10)

Call AL 5-4060 or 4061 for reservations

New York Speaks Out for

"PEACE ON EARTH"

Rally held by U. S. Sponsoring Comm. for Representation at the Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th

at 8 P. M.

PALM GARDEN, 306 W. 52nd St.

Near 8th Ave.

Admission: $1.00 incl. tax., reserved section $2.00 incl. tax

Washington Frantically Seeks to Quash All Cease-Fire Plans

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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As Washington maneuvered frantically to quash the growing UN revolt against its no-truce-in-Korea line, Britain again pleaded with it not to abandon the India resolution on ending the war with the POW issue to be settled by a UN commission. Britain told Washington it believed the India plan "the best chance yet found to secure an armistice in acceptable terms."

Washington, which at first was in flatfooted opposition to the India resolution or any other resolution which interfered with its plan to spread the war, sought to undermine the new peace drive in the UN by demanding amendments that would restore its original scheme. Washington was compelled to maneuver by the strong upsurge within the UN of resistance to its spread-the-war policies.

Late yesterday afternoon, India again revised its cease-fire plan under Washington pressure. Washington wants passage of its "21-nation" plan to keep the war going.

The revised plan calls for a "target date" for ending the "detention" of priosners who, in the words of the Washington propagandists, "might not want to be repatriated." Washington is forcibly retaining its war prisoners in Korea while claiming that it refuses to have a cease-fire because it won't accept "forcible repatriation" of Chinese and Korean prisoners. But Washington was reported yesterday hostile even to the revision in the India plan.

While India made its further concession to the Washington war planners, the government was obviously terrified at the pressure for a cease-fire even on terms which says it wants.

Wihtin 24 hours, powerful propaganda against any cease-fire, or any negotiations on the POW question, came rushing into the press. GOP House leader Joseph Martin, angrily demanded the use of the U. S. — armed troops of Japan and Chiang Kai-shek.

Moscow reaction, as reported by press services here, emphasized that the India plan contains a basic concessions to the Washington formula on "forced repatriation" in contradistinction to the accepted principle of international law and the Geneva Convention. The New Delhi radio reported that the Peking radio had "welcomed" the India initiative but also noted that this plan lacked weight since it did not include in the UN debate the presence of the China and North Korea.

The UN now has before it several plans — the Soviet plan for an immediate cease-fire based on settling the POW issue according to the Geneva Convention signed by the United States; the Pakistan and India resolutions, and the Washington — sponsored resolution upholding Washington's refusal to sign a cease-fire.

WASHINGTON IS TERRIFIED

AN EDITORIAL

THE INDIA PLAN for peace in Korea has clearly terrified the Truman government and the GOP Eisenhower-Dulles leadership which is waiting to take power.

The India plan makes basic concessions to Washington's lawless formula for holding POW's against their will while claiming that they are opposed to doing that.

But no concessions satisfy Washington.

What terrifies Washington in the India plan is that it dares to look toward an end of the killing in Korea — and this is the last thing in the world that Washington wants.

Washington's spread-the-war policy is forcing even its imperialist allies in the UN — like Britain — to strive to pull away; they could never hope to sell to their people the Truman-Eisenhower policy of refusing peace at all costs.

This is a crucial moment to save world peace. The people can save it by demanding a cease-fire now on the basis of the Geneva Convention, on the basis of international law. The Eisenhower-Truman forces clearly have no intention of halting the killing unless they are forced to. They plan instead to spread the war if they can.

Every wire, letter, message, resolution, etc. demanding a cease-fire helps to bring the slaughter to an end.

British Cleric, Unions Ask Truman Save The Rosenbergs

Dr. Paul Levertoff, an Anglican Priest, one of the founders of the Christians and Crisis movement in Great Britain, the French National Federation of Port and Dock Workers, 85,000 members of the National Federation of Paper Carton Workers (France), the French Federation of Civil Service Workers, the Miners Federation of Sous-Sol, the Gas and Electric Workers of the French CAS Company, and artists Jean Lurcat, Edouard Pignon, Andre Fougeron, Boris Taslitsky and Emmanuel Auricoste are among the latest petioning President Truman to commute the death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was announced today by the NCTSJRC.

Dr. Levertoff cabled President Truman "As a minister of the Gospel of Lord of Good I appeal to you to save the lives of the Rosenberg couple in the names of the King of Love and Peace. They will call you blessed."

In a letter to U.S. Attorney General J. P. McGranery the Committee protested what it called an attempt to "grighten, bewilder and intimidate" supporters of clemency by issuing statements to the effect that the actual execution date would be a secret and that it has received many requests to witness the execution.

"You cannot cancel out the appeal of hundreds of thousands of Americans for Clemency with a few unnatural persons who wish to witness an execution," the letter declared.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—"Once Sacco-Vanzetti case in America is enough. That is why we must fight to the finish to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenbergs," B. Z. Goldberg told a capacity audience of 700 who crowded the UJPO auditorium at 83 Christie St. Goldberg, columnist for the New York Jewish Journal, The Day, was the main speaker at a "Save the Lives of the Rosenbergs" rally sponsored by the Civil Rights Union, a branch of the League for Democratic Rights.

David Kashtan, executive member of the Civil Rights Union and chairman of the rally, told the audience (which donated $653 for work in defense of the Rosenbergs) "that we are dealing with a life and death question that goes far beyond the lives of these two young people. It is an issue of human rights and one which has caused thousands of people to come to strengthen their conclusion that the American eagle is not a dove of peace or a bird of paradise."

The rally unanimously endorsed a resolution moved by Mrs. Rae Luckock, national president of the Congress of Canadian Women, to wire President H. S. Truman to exercise executive clemency to save the lives of the Rosenbergs.

COMMUNIST WINS FRENCH BY-ELECTION

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The French Communist Party won a National Assembly seat in a special Parliamentary by-election today caused by the death of a Socialist Party deputy.

Henri Thamier was elected from the Lot Department of Southwest France. His election boosted the number of seats held by the Communists in the National Assembly to 97.

Frank Betrayed Fucik, Czech Hero, to Nazis

The man who betrayed the Czech Communist anti-Nazi hero, Julius Fucik, to the Nazi Gestapo, confessed yesterday at the trial being held in Prague, press services reported. He is Joseph Frank,

(Continued on Page 6)

Musician, Made Jobless by Witchhunt, Contributes $10

Received Friday — $700.10
Total Thus Far — $23,549.30
Still to Go — $26,450.70

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 138, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring them to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

"Your wonderful, militant fight to keep the Worker alive is the most heroic struggle of our time," writes an unemployed musician, blacklisted because of a listing in "Red Channels," as he sends $10 to our $50,000 fund campaign.

"I still have $10 from my last job, and eat or not . . . the Worker must have means to reach the people with the only truth that is around these days."

He suggests to our readers that they make a practice of leaving the paper on the subway after reading it. "I have done this for 15 years to combat the horrible newspapers left there," he writes. "I know that, like myself, once they have been introduced to an honest newspaper, they will never want to read another."

From the active Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee, we received another $59.10, some of it raised at a social evening, with food and coffee contributed, some through canvassing of readers, and $3 from a supporter toward fulfillment of a pledge. More than $300 has come in from the Baltimore - Washington, D. C. group.

A group of garment workers collected $12. A group of Queens workers came up with $100, and from Manhattan's upper west side came one contribution of $17.50 and another of $20. A group of Bronx readers brought

(Continued on Page 8)

WILLIAM R. HOOD

1,256 at Negro Council Cite Gains, Move to Tackle Hotels, Big Chains

By ABNER W. BERRY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-six delegates and observers concluded the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council here today with a reaffirmation of the founding program and the decision to concentrate on a drive for jobs for Negroes on the Sears Roebuck chain, hotels, railroads and airlines.

Dramatically setting the tone for the heightened program, the delegates poured into downtown Cleveland in a mass picketing demonstrations against American Airlines, protesting the exclusion of Negro pilots, engineers, stewards and maintenance men.

The delegates representing trade unions and community groups, are from 26 states, 45 of them coming from South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. The increase in southern delegates helped emphasize the convention's expressed determination to carry its fight for full integration of Negro workers to the south where many of the big corporations are transferring plants.

The decision to picket the offices of American Airlines came at the conclusion of William R. Hood's report early Saturday afternoon in the Municipal Auditorium.

Negro bus and taxi drivers tooted horns in solidarity with the 1,500 Negro and white pickets as the latter raised their voices and sent the following slogans bouncing off the walls of this city's business district:

"American Airlines are un-American" — "Jimcrow flies on American Airlines"—"Negro aces

(Continued on Page 6)

WORLD-FAMOUS BRITISH ATTORNEY EXAMINES THE EVIDENCE (2)

The Motives of the Principal Witness In Frameup of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

This is the second in a three-article series. The first article Friday showed that the sole witness against the Rosenbergs could not be believed as reliable. Today's shows he had no evidence to offer. The series concludes tomorrow.

By D. N. PRITT

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass. There were an unusally large number of reasons for mistrusting his evidence. To begin with, he had pleaded guilty to the conspiracy for which the Rosenbergs were being tried, but had not yet been brought up for sentence; thus, he might hope, and he expressly said that he did hope, to obtain some advantage for himself as a result of giving evidence against the Rosenbergs; for the Court might ultimately give him a light sentence, and even if it gave him a substantial one, the Government might well remit much or all of it. He thus had a strong motive to "pile it on." In addition, he was, of course, fully established by his plea of guilty, by his evidence, and by surrounding circumstances (such as his possession of substantial sums of money which could only be explained on the basis that he was telling the truth when he said that he was selling military secrets for money), to have been a party to a conspiracy which both he himself and the prosecution described as a most serious one.

He thus fell into the class of "accomplice" witnesses, those who, in the old English phrase, "turn Queen's evidence." Such witnesses are universally regarded as highly unreliable, not merely because they are self-confessed criminals, and are betraying their associates, but far more because it is dangerously easy for them to implicate falsely, for some benefit to themselves, or to pay off some "score," or for any other reason, one who in fact took no part in the crime.

They are in a position to tell a story that is in the main true, and thus much easier to tell without being exposed as a liar in cross-examination, but at the same time to insert into that story one limited but serious falsity, namely, the assertion that some accused person took part in it when in fact he had nothing to do with it; and, if anything could make this easier, it would be that the accused was related to the accomplice, so that it would be natural for them to meet from time to time.

• • •

ACCOMPLICES, moreover, as I have mentioned shortly above, have in many cases a very direct motive for implicating the accused persons as deeply as possible; for they hope to receive as a reward of their betrayal of their associates, and for their help in proving an alleged offense which could not be otherwise proved at all, either a lighter sentence from the Court, or some remission by the Government of whatever sentence is passed on them, or both. This provides so terrible an incentive for lying, and so great a danger of convictions on untrustworthy evidence, that in practically all of the many hundreds of cases of "accomplice evidence" which I have had to investigate in my practice the danger has been minimized either by giving the accomplice a free pardon before he gives evidence, or by sentencing him before he does so; and even the need for corroboration of his evidence by independent witnesses, free from the taint of complicity, is always emphasized.

As an accomplice witness, David Greenglass was in the worse possible position; he had been neither pardoned nor sentenced, and he knew that so soon as the cases of the Rosenbergs and of Sobell had been disposed of he would come up for sentence.

(When he did come up, his Counsel made an eloquent and business-like plea to the effect that, unless people in his position could have some confidence that they would be dealt with leniently, they would not betray their associates, and the Government would therefore not secure convictions. If the Government wanted help it should give help. It should give Greenglass "a pat on the back"; he should be praised, not punished, said his Counsel.)

Greenglass was, however, given a sentence of 15 years imprisonment and his only chance of not serving this fully lies in in the hope of leniency from a grateful government.

• • •

THE PECULIARITIES of David Greenglass as a witness in this case do not end with this already formidable circumstance. For it has to be added that Ethel Rosenberg, whom he was thus pushing towards a sentence of death, was his own elder sister who had always befriended and helped him; and Julius Rosenberg, whom he was treating in the same way, was her husband and thus his brother-in-law. To save his own skin he was quite willing to give evidence against his sister and his brother-in-law.

(It was also clear, if not perhaps very important, that there had been long disagreements between him and Julius Rosenberg over a business in which they were partners after his demobilization from the army, which eventuated in his instructing his lawyer to bring civil proceedings against Julius.)

Nor was that quite all; for Ruth Greenglass, named in the indictment to the conspiracy, for some unstated reason not actually indicted, but standing in peril of being indicted at some subsquent time, was David's wife, and he professed to love her dearly. Nevertheless, in the course of the many interviews he had with the F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation), in which he told bit by bit, as he remembered it, the whole of his story, he betrayed in the very first interview the full tale of his own wife's participation in which he himself, at any rate, was taking part. With such an equipment, David Greenglass might be regarded as a man on whose evidence it would not be safe to convict anyone, but his evidence must of course be examined.

His version of how he came to take part in the conspiracy was that his wife went down from New York to the neighborhood of Los Alamos, where he was working as a machinist, to take him a message—as she alleged—from Julius Rosenberg, inviting him to take part in espionage, and that by the morning of the following day he had decided to do so.

And, at a later stage, when according to him Julius Rosenberg warned him that he was in danger of arrest and ought to leave the country, he accepted from Rosenberg sums amounting to $5,000 in cash to enable him to do so; he stated on oath that he never had any intention of leaving, and that he concealed this intention from Rosenberg but nevertheless accepted and retained the money. He had, he added, such a distaste for the money that he wanted to flush it down the lavatory, but changed his mind and used it to hire Mr. O. John Rogge as his lawyer instead.

• • •

THE NATURE OF HIS evidence against the Rosenbergs lent itself to no sort or kind of corroboration. It consisted of accounts of conversations with them, at which no third party was present, and of occasions on which he said that he furnished to the Rosenbergs sketches and written descriptions of processes and material objects such as lenses.

None of the alleged sketches

ETHEL ROSENBERG

or descriptions was produced, but Greenglass prepared—four or five years after the alleged incidents, from his own unaided memory—what he said were reproductions of the material, and these were put before the jury. Whether his limited education made it possible for him to do anything of this sort accurately is a matter for scientists rather than lawyers, but from the point of view of a lawyer it can be said that such reproductions, from even the most reliable of witnesses, would add little or nothing to their evidence and could not in any way constitute corroboration.

I pass over a number of minor points in his evidence which were designed to implicate one or both of the Rosenbergs, because examination of all of them shows that there is nothing in them to constitute any corroboration of his story; and it remains true that not one word of his story against them was corroborated by anybody but his wife, nor by any circumstance or material object. It is my considered professional opinion that a conviction based upon such evidence from such sources, without independent corroboration, cannot be regarded as reliable and should not be sustained.

That not merely a conviction but a sentence of death should be based upon such evidence runs counter, in my opinion, to all notmal standards of criminal procedure and of the administration of justice. I have myself appeared in many "accomplice" cases where convictions on evidence much less objectionable than this were set aside by appellate courts on the grounds that the accomplice evidence should not be accepted.

• • •

I SHOULD ADD THAT, even if the evidence were regarded as providing a reliable basis for conviction, there would still be lacking, in my humble opinion, any good reason for imposing or upholding a death sentence.

Such a sentence could surely only be justified if it were clear that the secret information involved was of the utmost importance.

Scientists may be able to express expert views on the value or absence of value of what the witness, David Greenglass, alleges that he communicated to the Rosenbergs; and, in particular, to tell us whether the information was old or new; whether it revealed or conveyed what is called "the secret of the atom bomb"; whether it was of such a nature that a foreign country which could not have developed the atom bomb without it was thereby enabled to do so; and, finally, whether David Greenglass was sufficiently educated technically to be able to understand, remember and communicate it. All that a lawyer can say upon it is that there is no real evidence in the Record to show that it was of very great value.

In general, in charges of espionage, there is expert evidence to show exactly why the information is important; but in the present case only two scientific witnesses gave evidence on this topic, and they said little.

The evidence of the first of them, a Dr. Koski, read as a whole, constitutes no proof at all that there was any particular importance in what David Greenglass learned; it shows merely that the information was secret and that an expert, seeing what Greenglass alleges he had taken, "would know what was going on at Los Alamos."

The other witness, a Mr. Derry, stated that the description and the sketch given by Greenglass "related to the atom bomb which was in the course of development in 1945," and "demonstrated substantially and with sufficient accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb"; and, further, that an expert could perceive from this information, to a substantial degree, what the actual construction of the bamb was. He added that the information was classified as "top secret"; but he said nothing as to how many people already knew as much, or how easy or how difficult it would be for other people to find it out by their own researches; he said, indeed, nothing more specific than that, so far as he knew, no foreign government other than those of Britain and Canada knew as much in 1945 about the development and structure of the atomic bomb as the American scientists knew.

(Another witness, a Mr. John Lonsdale, Jr., was also asked "to establish the authenticity of the information that Greenglass gave" [i.e., said he gave] "to Rosenberg," but after a discussion between counsel and the judge the question was abandoned.)

Accordingly, while scientists can plainly make more effective comment than I can on this part of the evidence, I can assert as a lawyer that there was nothing

JULIUS ROSENBERG

in it to show that the information which David Greenglass claimed to have communicated to Julius Rosenberg was of any especial value or danger, such as to justify on any view the death penalty.

David Greenglass' wife, Ruth, whose position has already been explained, also gave evidence, which followed pretty closely that of her husband, and is equally devoid of any corroboration. It does not call for separate study; her hopes and fears for herself and her husband, her readiness to confess to crime and to implicate relatives in that crime, do not differ from her husband's. In a sense she can be said to corroborate her husband, but this could not be regarded as independent corroboration.

(To Be Concluded)

THE AUTHOR

Denis Nowell Pritt is one of the senior members of the English bar; a Queens (formerly Kings) Counsel since 1927. Pritt was chairman of the International Committee for Investigation of the Reichstag Fire and as such he presided at the London inquiry which proved the top Nazi Goering guilty of that frameup of Communist leaders. Evidence which came to light after World War II corroborated the London inquiry's findings. Pritt was for many years a Labor Member of Parliament. He has also been chairman of the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

IOWA FARMERS PLAN TREK TO CAPITAL TO URGE PARITY

DES MOINES, Nov. 23 (FP).—The Iowa Farmers Union said it is sending a delegation to Washington "to collect on the political promises of farm parity made during the Presidential campaign."

The farmers will ask members of the new administration to fulfill their commitments on farm parity by signing a resolution pledging full parity to all family farmers.

Union President Fred Stover said immediate action by the new Congress would be needed so that farmers can plan their 1953 crops.

Tenant Leaders Hit Move By DA to Intimidate Them

The Brooklyn District Attorney's office was accused yesterday of an attempt to use the Grand Jury to attack the tenants and the tenants' organization instead of the firetrap landlords. The charge was leveled by Mrs. Laura Hall, chairwoman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Tenant Council and Miss Estelle Quin, executive secretary of the Manhattan Tenant Councils after Miss Quin appeared on a mandatory subpena before the grand jury on Nov. 20.

Miss Quin has been asked to appear again on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at Municipal Building, Court and Joralemon St., Room 303, at 11:30 a.m.

"What began as a voluntary service by the Brooklyn Tenant Councils to place facts and data aimde at eliminating fire hazards and scandalous housing conditions to the District Attorney's office has become a wapon to intimidate and harass the Tenant Councils," charged Mrs. Hall.

She said, as far back as 1948 our Councils have been exposing this kind of huosing and have warned of the inevitable tragedies. We offered remedies and safeguards. In the wake of the public clamor and indignation which followed a series of fires, the Tenant Councils along with other organizations expressed its views and volunteered to present facts to the District Attorney's office.

On Sept. 25 Mrs. Laura Hall, said she appeared before the Grand Jury with a 25 page-brief on huosing violations in Brooklyn. On Nov. 18, Miss Quin, was served a mandatory subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury.

Miss Quin said yesterday "We are shocked that the District Attorney's office should attempt to use the Grand Jury to attack the tenants and the tenants organization instead of the firetrap landlords. We want to make it perfectly clear that we do not object but support and endorse the District Attorney's office if its purpose is really to uncover criminal neglect aimed at recommending corrective legislation. However, the Councils are concerned that instead of this type of investigation it would appear that the District is blocking

(Continued on Page 6)

Defendants at Meeting for Gurley Flynn

Betty Gannett and William Weinstone, two of the 13 New York defendants in the present Smith Act thought-control trial, will speak tonight (Monday) at a meeting to protest the sentencing to 30 days of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for refusing to be an informer.

The meeting, sponsored by the Bronx Committee to Defeat the Smith Act will be held at 683 Allerton Ave., at 8:30 p.m. tonight.

Ber Lapin, Poet, Dies at 63

Ber Lapin, well-known Jewish poet, died suddenly at his home here yesterday afternoon. He was 63. He is survived by his wife, and two sons, Samuel, now serving in the U.S. armed forces and Adam, veteran labor journalist.

ALP Asks Revision Of Election Laws, Seeks PR Return

The American Labor Party made public yesterday a memorandum to the State Crime Commission calling for restoration of Proportional Representation in electing the City Council and revision of the election laws to enable independents to challenge the entrenched bipartisan political machines. The ALP proposals were submitted in response to an invitation made by commission chairman Joseph M. Proskauer to all parties. Only the ALP, however, through state chairman Vito Marcantonio and executive secretary Arthur Schutzer, announced, while the Crime Commission was still hearing testimony on Republican and Democratic links to ganster elements, that it intended to submit a series of recommendations.

The ALP's six-point program was led off by a proposal to repeal the Wilson-Pakula law, which prevents the enrolled voters of a party from designating whomever they wish for nomination, regardless of the individual's political enrollment, and thus entrenches the machine bosses in power.

The second ALP proposal was for repeal of the Travia law, adopted in 1951, which bars a voter from circulating primary petitions in any but his own district, and from circulating any petitions but those of the party in which he is enrolled. This law, like the Wilson-Pakula law, protects Republican and Democratic bosses from full election activity by independent voters.

The third ALP proposal was for a statewide system of permanent personal registration. The party urged the coming State Legislature session to enact an "effective, fraud-proof system."

A change in the primary election date from the present mid-summer date to one "not less than 10 days after Labor Day" was urged by the ALP, which pointed out that the present "rigged" primary election date is "very welcome to the Tammany and Republican bosses" but 'most objectionable to thousands of enrolled voters" who, while on vacation, "find themselves practically disfranchised because of the date fixed for Fall primary election."

The ALP's fifth recommendation was for the election of the New York City Board of Elections by the voters, with local inspectors of elections to be appointed after competitive civil service examinations.

The ALP charged that "at present" the Board of Elections is an "autocratic, closed-club kind of public agency whose members owe their appointment to and are beholden to Tammany and Republican bosses."

Finally, the ALP urged restoration of PR voting for the City Council, citing the present Tammany-dominated Council with 24 Democrats out of 26 members as a "legislative steamroller." PR, the ALP asserted, "prevents a lopsided, rubber-stamp composition of Tammany hacks in the City Council."

State to Ask Death Of Negro UE Leader

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Will Harold Ward die in the electric chair? The answer to that question will begin to take clear shape tomorrow when the case of the young Negro leader of the recent Harvester strike goes to trial. Hanging over his head is an indictment for first degree murder, placed there by a grand jury which responded to the demands of the International Harvester Co.

This company is out to punish unionists for their militancy. Harvester requires the supreme penalty for a Negro leader who typified the outstanding heroism of the Negro workers in the recent 12-week strike.

From his prison cell in the County Building, Harold Ward can see the Harvester plant down on 26th St., two blocks away.

There he worked as a coremaker in the foundry for eight years. There he won a reputation as a fighter for the needs of all workers, as a symbol of the unity of Negro and white. There he was elected by the Negro and white workers as financial secretary of the McCormick Local, a leader beloved by the workers, hated and feared by the company.

WHEN a Harvester worker named William M. Foster died on a South Side street the company saw its chance to "get" Ward.

Defense attorney William Scott Stewart explained at a bail hearing in court the strange events that followed Ward's death.

1. Foster, who knew Ward by sight, failed to mention him as his assailant during the hours when Foster was dying in the hospital.

2. Ward was on the picket line daily after Foster's death "and nobody made a move to arrest him."

HAROLD WARD

3. The arrest came only after police "found" a mysterious witness who was willing to put the finger on Ward.

THIS witness has been kept under wraps by the police. In violation of legal procedure, State's Attorney John S. Boyle refused to allow the defense to interview the witness.

As attorney Scott pointed out, "Ward is entitled to know who it is that is going to accuse him.

"It is not going to be a fair trial, with all the prejudices that surround this case, if we are not even going to know who the witness is and what is his background, or to be able to investigate his credibility or what his prejudices may be."

20 Notables Rip Holding of 9 Non-Citizens Without Bail

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Twenty Prominent Americans Friday protested in a telegram to the Attorney General the McCarran Law jailing without bail of nine-citizens, it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Eight non-citizens are being held, facing indefinite imprisonment without bail in the McCarran wing at Ellis Island, while one is imprisoned in the county jail, at Crown Point, Indiana.

The telegram to Attorney General James P. McGranery, protesting the denial of bail in deportation proceedings declared:

"We urge the immediate release on bail of Frank Borich, Andrew Onytryshyn, Paul Yuditch, Sam Milgrom, Michael Nukk, Jack Schneider, Joseph Simonoff and Harry Yaris, of New York; and Katherine Hyndman, of Gary, Ind.

"We are alarmed that the right to bail is in jeopardy by the cancellation of bail to these noncitizens. We urge you use the power of your office to grant bail to these people."

The signers of the telegram were:

Rev. Paul J. Allured, Lansing, Mich.; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, N.Y.; Prof. Charles F. Brooks, Milton, Mass.; Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Ephraim Cross, N.Y. and Prof. Arnold Dresden, Swarthmore, Pa.

Also Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, N. Y.; Rev. Kenneth Riply Forbes, Providence, R. I.; Prof. Royal W. France, N. Y.; Hugo Gellert, N. Y. Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, N. Y. and Robert Gwathmey, N. Y.

Also William Harrison, Boston; Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Sr., North Haven, Conn.; Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Boston; Miss Mary S. McDowell, Bryooklyn; Dr. H. H. Wilson, Princeton, N. J. and Dr. Harry F. Ward, Palisade, N. J.

A mass meeting to protest the Walter-McCarran Law and the imprisonment of the Ellis Island Eight will be held at Webster Hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, 8 p.m.

The mass meeting will also be a send-off to the New York delegation to the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, in Detroit, Dec. 13 and 14.

Tickets at 50 cents are available from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26 St., New York 10.

Moving Tribute to a Communist Pioneer

The heroic spirit of Peter V. Cacchione, American Communist leader whose death in 1949 ended one of the most remarkable sagas in workingclass history, stirred a memorial meeting Brooklyn night Friday night. His achievements were recalled in the Aperion Manor where the three-times City Councilman had often inspired rallies.

There were messages from such fellow Communist leaders as William Z. Foster and Israel Amter, from such trade union leaders as Leon Straus of the Fur Workers; Negro spokesmen including George Murphy of the newspaper "Freedom" and Benjamin Butler, Jr., of Bedford - Stuyvesant; from Paul Ross and Morris Schappes.

There were huge banks of flowers from workers and there were expressions of love and unforgettable memories from men and women who had worked with him and to whom, in these perilous times, Peter V. Cacchione is an unshakeable pillar of courage.

Pettis Perry, Communist leader and Smith Act defendant, who paid a moving tribute to Cacchione's stature, summed it up this way:

"The democratic forces will erect not one, but many monuments to the pioneering work of Peter V. Cacchione."

Simon W. Gerson, acquitted Smith Act defendant and Brooklyn's people's candidate in "Pete's tradition," said that "If Pete were alive today he would be in the front lines" of the crusade against war and repression" and "his voice would be the loudest and strongest" in the fight against corrupt underworld politics.

Mrs. Dorothy Cacchione recalled to a misty-eyed audience the husband and father who, propped up in bed minutes after being told he had only two months to live, could — and did — organize political campaigns, discuss with friends and comrades tactics of struggle and imbue others with new strength.

The Rev. George W. Thomas, Negro Republican candidate for Congress from Brooklyn in the last election, spoke with feeling of Cacchione's fight for Negro rights and of his untiring efforts to help the Negro people win increased relief allotments, to block evictions and to defeat political jimcrow.

He told how in 1937 he was a candidate for the City Council, along with Cacchione, and when his votes were stolen by bipartisan machine goons who subverted the PR system, a friend told him: "Reverend, if you can't make it, maybe Pete will. If he does, it will be all right."

Joseph Dermer, publisher of the Daily Worker, described Cacchione's love for the paper and his contributions to it. "If he were alive today," said Dermer, "his whole mind and body would be concentrated on making the Daily Worker not only secure but an ever brighter and expanding inspiration to millions who want peace and democracy."

Perry warned of the police state-peril menacing the state, and in an impassioned plea to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, called out:

"Let us say to the Supreme Court, 'you can close the doors of your court, but you cannot, you dare not, close your doors to public opinion.' The Rosenbergs must not die."

Frances Ribando, Local 89 rank and file garment leader and one of Cacchione's closest associates, said that, like Pete, "the Italian workers are of revolutionary mold; like him, once they are convinced and reached, they will never swerve or retreat."

Hope Foye, Negro singer, delivered several musical tributes to Cacchione. Mrs. Sylvia Franklin, Brooklyn community leader, was chairman.

PETER V. CACCHIONE

Press Roundup

WE'D LIKE to skip rounding up the press for a day to talk about two newspaper worlds. One is the world of the million dollar papers, their ceaseless campaigns for war, their anti-labor bias, their hate and contempt for the Negro people. It is this newspaper world which Press Roundup presents in all its ugliness, its twisted values, its brazen lies and—its own contradictions. For not a day goes by that one paper in this world does not print something—however minute or -hidden—which bares a thousand lies.

What this column in a very limited way attempts to do, the newspaper in which it appears does day in, day out, on every page, on every issue which confronts the American people.

For it is the existence of this second newspaper world—represented by the Daily Worker—which at every turn challenges the motives and the honesty of the papers that want war, and profit, ano white supremacy.

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THE PAPER stands like a life-line between the reader and the quicksand swamp of hate and deceit into whose depths the pro-war press would drag them.

It is a great folly to underestimate a precious thing, sometimes a disastrous one. It is short-sighted and complacent to take for granted the Daily Worker, to minimize its value.

A small paper, the Daily Worker seems puny beside the fat, sleek Times, or News, or Post bulging with the ads which stamp them as the servants of the big money.

But this week it was ONLY the Daily Worker which bared the hush-up on the gangland ties of the frameup trio, Murphy, Saypol and Lane. ONLY the Daily Worker which reported the stoppage of Macy's workers. ONLY the Daily Worker which told of the Cleveland convention of the National Negro Labor Council. ONLY the Daily Worker which reported and supported the worldwide demand of millions for celmency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

AND WHAT do they add up to, these Daily Worker "exclusives"? Are they merely the proof that one paper is crying in the wilderness, its voice drowned out by the thunder of giants?

Two years ago, ONLY the Daily Worker spoke out against the evil madness of the Korean war. Its stand drew frenzied demands from other papers for its suppression. But today, the vast majority of the American people are at one with the Daily Worker in demanding an end to the Korean war. And the very words and phrases found then in the Daily Worker alone echo today in the speech, the letters and the prayers of peace-hungry people across a continent.

Can you afford to still this voice? Can you conceive of a day when your choice has narrowed down to one labor-hating, war-inciting paper or another? If not, send your financial contributions to Press Roundup and the Daily Worker. Keep them coming. And we will yet see the papers which sell war and jimcrow, crime and company unionism, heading for their last roundup.—R.F.

Noted Editor Says Washington's Stand On POWs Violates International Law

The U.S. Government, by its refusal to return prisoners of war, is setting a precedent of treaty violation, it is pointed out in a letter to the New York Times by William R. Mathews, editor and publisher of the Arizona Daily Star, of Tucson. The letter, published Nov. 20, is as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the weekly casualty tolls from Korea come in, and as President-elect Eisenhower prepares to make his Korean visit, surely the time has come when the American and allied people are entitled to know the full facts and implications involved in the dispute over the treaty negotiations.

Secretary Acheson made clear in his recent address before the United Nations that the sole point in dispute is over the return of prisoners of war, although our agreement on the status of air fields and neutral surveying nations depends upon the Communist acceptance of our prisoner of war position.

We demand the return of all of our men taken prisoner. Of the some 121,000 Communist prisoners of war we have captured we refuse to compel 14,000 Chinese and 34,000 North Koreans to be returned as long as they object.

We claim the right of refusing to return unwilling prisoners on humanitarian grounds. The cases of the unwilling Russian prisoners, of whom thousands were forcibly returned by us in 1945, are cited as one reason. Mr. Acheson went into some detail to show how the Russians recognized this right back in 1919-29.

The public is led to believe, without making public any credible proof, that such prisoners will be executed if returned to their homelands.

This stand of ours would, it seems to me, be perfectly proper if it were not for (a) the Geneva prisoner of war treaty of 1949 and (b) the setting of a precedent which we would almost certainly repudiate in the future.

In July, 1949, the representatives of our Government, with 60 others, met to revise previous treaties dealing with prisoners of war. This convention took place four years after the incident of the Russian prisoners who violently opposed repatriation. The purpose of the convention was to provide for the future. We had our opportunity then to write in such a provision, but we did not.

Article 118 of Section II provides: "Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after cessation of hostilities." Nowhere in the treaty is provision made for any unilateral exception. The treaty was registered on Nov. 2, 1950, with the United Nations.

Less than a year after we signed this treaty we were at war in Korea. Within 18 months after signing it we are demanding the unilateral right to revise one provision to suit ourselves.

I cannot believe that the American people would approve of this conduct on our part if they were aware of its implications. They do not know they are condoning an official breach of a treaty that their representatives signed in Geneva in July, 1949. They do not know they are setting a precedent of official conduct that other nations, large and small, can in future use to justify equally flagrant breaches when they redound to their temporary advantage.

We are setting a precedent which a future Washington Administration can use to back out of the North Atlantic treaty, or any other agreement, when adherence at some time might prove unpopular and a breach highly popular. Worst of all, we use the "humanitarian" excuse to weaken the very foundation any humanitarian ideals must have to be effective—the rule of law. Without the rule of law humanitarian principles will depend upon the whim or caprice of a few top individuals.

And our Government sets a precedent we will be compelled to repudiate. If what we now demand had been in effect in 1945, German, Italian and Japanese prisoners that were brought to the United States could have, by objecting to repatriation, remained in our country forever as political refugees and without any authority from Congress. Suppose in a future war we capture 500,000 Chinese and two-thirds of them oppose repatriation. Are we going to admit them to our country for permanent residence or as political refugees? What will we do with them?

We would set a precedent that would work in another way. Prisoners of war in the future could, by objecting to repatriation, remain in the country of their captors indefinitely. Our enemies could use it as mask for slave labor camps, where our men would be retained under the pretext that they did not want to be returned. Thus humanitarian ideals will suffer rather than progress.

It was to support the rule of law that we went to Korea and now, after all the sacrifices have been made, we try to delude ourselves and the world into thinking that for humanitarian reasons we can breach the rule of law.

WILLIAM R. MATTHEWS,
Editor and Publisher, The Arizona Daily Star.

Wilson's Role in New Cabinet And What It Means for Labor

By GEORGE MORRIS

GENERAL EISENHOWER couldn't possibly have taken a simpler form to indicate to labor that he plans an out-and-out unconcealed big business run government, than by his announcement that Charles Erwin Wilson, president of General Motors, would be Secretary of Defense or, as the New York Times says "deputy commander in chief."

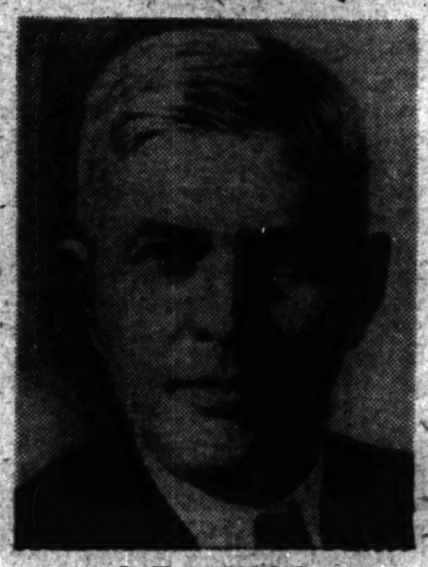
Wilson, not to be confused with Charles Edward Wilson, former president of the General Electric, who works the Democratic side of the street for big business, is head of America's largest corporation—the corporation that outstrips every other in the amount of war orders it gets.

GM hogged about $12 billions in orders during World War II, including a fourth of all tanks, armored cars and aircraft engines built in the U. S.; almost half of the machine guns, carbines and the bulk of the trucks, diesel engines and other assortment of hardware used by the armed services. The corporation's present-day role in the war program is even greater proportionately. Its profits top all other corporations. One recent year showed a profit before taxes of well above the two billion with nearly a billion of it left as clear. •

IT SHOULDN'T be hard to see that in choosing Wilson as his chief associate and actual "deputy," General Eisenhower is obviously not thinking of peace. General Motors certainly isn't. Its directors are thinking of a bigger and a more profitable markets than ever for the wares they sell.

And when we talk of G.M. we are of course also talking of DuPont, largest and most influential stockholder in G.M., and those steel, shipping, coal and other interests closely tied with it by interlocking directorates.

It was, indeed, charitable and "patrotic" of Mr. Wilson to give


C. E. WILSON

up a salary of some $600,000 for the small change of $22,500 he'll get as Defense Secretary. But it is above all the best investment G.M. could make.

Most important, however, is the "philosophical" outlook of G.M.'s Wilson. He has a definite bent on what we usually call "labor questions." For example, he has been an outspoken opponent of the union shop or any form of obligation to join a union. That wouldn't set him off from other business people. But he explained that obligation to join a union in a shop under a union contract would be "like compulsory membership in a Nazi party." He must have a very high opinion of unions. His opinion of the 40-hour week was demonstrated when he proposed to the UAW a 45-hour week at straight time. •

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT is Wilson's recent contribution to "labor relations." He has been described as so "liberal" that he and Walter Reuther get along like two brothers. That may be true of those two. Wilson claims credit for conceiving of the two-way wage escalator formula that has been incorporated in G.M.'s contracts since 1948 (and which will chop off a penny or two an hour for his employes starting Dec. 1). He thought of it when laid up in a hospital with a broken hip. But Reuther claims he laid the ground for incorporation of the formula into the general wage freeze policy of the government, when he agreed to it.

Reuther and Wilson may get along, but evidence is mounting that the workers don't share in this brotherly feeling. In fact so many of the GM locals of the UAW have demanded scrapping of the 5-year contract and escalator that Reuther has been forced to ask the company for a break into the pact that has more than two years to run.

Above all, the workers are on the warpath against the "management prerogatives" clause in the GM pact which was the real gimmick. It is the instrument through which GM takes the right to practically unilterally fire or hire workers at will, demote, promote, discipline, disregard seniority and transfer and speedup workers at its own discretion.

Wilson laughs at the other employers who thought he was too "liberal." He now proves to them that as long as the company is guaranteed with the club over the workers, it can impose a speedup and hold the union under threat and do everything else needed to keep the real cost of labor at the lowest possible level. GM has certainly used the club effectively as workers in its shops testify. That should give us somewhat of an idea of the sort of "liberal" spirit that Gen. Eisenhower will have in his cabinet.

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At last we are beginning to hear from the shops. Three New York garment workers brought in $32 for the Save-the-Worker fund they collected. And Nora and Andy, children of a neighbor friend, parted with $3 birthday present money for their favorite paper. Warm thanks. Keep the drive rolling!

Letters from Readers

Act Quickly For Rosenbergs

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Last night I heard the news over the radio that the Supreme Court refused to review the Rosenberg case. How long are we going to permit this atrocious crime to go on? If we don't raise our voices now, and do something to save their lives, instead of just talking about it, then I say we are guilty of a crime too. Let the people hear of this case in shops, in butcher store, in apartment houses. Get a petition for friends to sign and send it to the President right away.

Don't forget that if we fail they will be the first Jews in our country to follow the millions killed by Nazi Germany in Europe. If the German people had listened to the progressives in time they could have prevented one of the worst episodes in history. Let us take a lesson from this experience.

—K. Y.

Coming in the weekend WORKER 'SCRATCH A REDBAITER' . . .

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OUR LIFE BLOOD

WE ARE OVERWHELMED by the many messages in answer to our plea for funds. They show a devotion to the Daily Worker which passes the understanding of the monopoly newspapers.

This devotion is what gives us life. It pulled us out of a deep hole, and we must depend on it constantly in order to keep going.

We hope, as you read this, that we will be past the halfway mark in our drive for $50,000. We should have reached this point last week, but a dangerous lag has developed.

Perhaps some readers feel that the urgency has lessened because we are no longer saying that we must have the money tomorrow in order to publish. Unfortunately, a few days lag in contributions and we will be right back in the same deep hole again.

We have said, and we repeat, we must have $6,000 a week between now and the year's end. After that, we depend on our annual circulation campaign. This $6,000 a week means $1,200 average every mail day. We've been getting little more than half that these past few days.

What's the answer? At most, some 3,000 readers have contributed. Hundreds have given not once, but several times, often at great personal sacrifice. But as yet, the large majority has not participated. They are not less loyal than those who have. Pressed for funds in many directions, they may not be fully convinced our need is so great. Or they may feel that the money will be found somewhere.

The fact remains that our existence is threatened.

We ask every reader who recognizes how essential our paper is to the struggle for peace and democracy, to join our campaign NOW by sending $5, $10 or whatever you can afford.

We ask of every reader to make yourself a collector of funds among others.

We depend on you to prove an anti-monopoly, working class press can exist in America today.

DULLES TAKES OVER

ONE OF THE MOST sinister men in American life today has just been appointed new Secretary of State by Gen. Eisenhower. He is John Foster Dulles, Wall Street banker and lawyer.

Dulles has been one of the leading men in the working out of the Wall Street "cold war" line carried on by the Truman administration. When Roosevelt died, Dulles got his big chance. Before that, Dulles had been a hate-filled enemy of FDR's policy of alliance with the Soviet Union against the fascist Axis of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito. Dulles was one of the founders of the notorious Liberty League back in the early '30s when this was set up by the duPonts to smash labor and carry America down the road to fascism. Later when he saw with anger the rise of the anti-fascist feeling in America against Hitler and Hirohito, he tried to save the fascists by telling America that "It is hysteria to think that Germany or Japan have aggressive designs" on the United States. He said that just before Germany and Japan struck at Pearl Harbor and tried to cut America's throat.

• • •

TODAY, THIS MAN, who has worked hand in glove with the Truman-Acheson forces to keep the Korean war going, now takes over the helm of state. Eisenhower, who was elected by promising peace in Korea, has appointed the one man who had more to do with having started the war than probably any other single man. It was Dulles who went to South Korea five weeks before the war to pledge to the puppet dictator Syngman Rhee all-out American support in the plan to seize North Korea by force. And when Rhee's agent in the UN last week denounced any possibility of peace in Korea, he was talking the Dulles line.

In fact, the main worry Dulles has is that the drive in the UN for a cease-fire may succeed. He has again repeated his bitter policy of no peace in Korea and no peace with the Soviet Union. He is the architect of the criminally anti-American "liberation" line directed against China, the USSR and the People's Democracies. He is a fervent advocate of spying and conspiracy to overthrow the people's governments with the aid of Wall Street dollars.

By picking Dulles—an inevitable choice for a warmonger like Eisenhower—the new President is paying off his debt to the Wall Street oil, chemical, and metal trusts who put him into office. He is signalling his spread-the-war plan which the majority of the people so openly hate and fear. It means that if the people want to get the peace they voted for they will have to redouble their pressure for it. For Dulles is out to destroy every hope of peace in this world if he can.

Ben Careathers, of Pittsburgh 5, Leaves Trial to Fight for FEPC

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader, left a defendant's chair in the Smith Act trial one day last week to fight for his people at a crowded FEPC hearing in the City Council.

Careathers, who is loved by thousands of Negroes for his long fight against jimcrow in the factories and mills, won permission from the Federal Court to attend the FEPC hearing. Judge Stewart gave is cohnsent when he saw a letter from the City Clerk officially inviting the Communist leader to take part in the FEPC session.

The Council was considering an FEPC ordinance that had been drafted under much pressure from the Negro people and other progressives and liberals. And the chamber was crowded with 100 Negroes and about half as many whites. Many of the Negroes were friends of Careathers.

Ben Careathers had to fight for the floor, however, in spite of his official invitation. Thomas J. Gallagher, the reactionary council president, tried to bar the Negro leader by a trick. Gallagher was saying, as the session was about to close, that he had heard every one who was speaking for the measure. Then Careathers stood up.

"You're not on the list, Careathers," said the council president.

"Indeed I am," replied the Communist leader.

"Well you are not down as a proponent. I've got you down as an opponent of FEPC," the Council chief asserted.

WINS FLOOR AFTER FIGHT

This swindle was too much for the Negroes in the audience. They looked at Gallagher incredulously. Then some of them began laughing at the council president in contempt. And Ben took the floor to insist on his right to speak as a "supporter" of the measure for which he had fought many years.

Gallagher then had to yield. He mumbled that he had "supposed" from Careathers' "past activities" that he was "against" FEPC.

The Negro leader quickly replied that Gallagher knew better. "You know that I appeared before this very Council several years ago to demand an FEPC ordinance," he declared.

Careathers told how the Negro workers in Pittsburgh had suffered from discrimination through the years.

"The fight of the Negro people to work is involved in this FEPC issue," he said. "The right to work is a fundamental right which cannot be denied."

Careathers spoke proudly as a Communist. "I want to remind you all that the Communist Party has supported FEPC from the very beginning," he said.

Robert Lieberman, an ex-Socialist, who spoke as an AFL representative, jumped up to attack the Negro leader. But no Negro did any redbaiting. And when the session was over Negroes came up to Careathers and took him by the hand.

CAREATHERS

CLIMAXED MEETING

Careathers' speech climaxed the FEPC hearing. It was a good hearing with many Negro and white preachers and several local labor leaders and a couple of industrialists taking part.

One of the industrialists, Frederick W. McKee, treasurer of the National Casket Co. (the coffin trust), a China Lobby leader, said he thought FEPC would help "combat the worldwide menace of Communism." But this note was only tapped a couple of times again in the long hearing. The FEPC ordinance provides a $100 fine and a possible 30-day sentence in cases of job discrimination.

Meanwhile Judge Stewart was selecting two more jurors—making five altogether out of the first 20 examined.

Mrs. Sarah M. Connell, a widow, who seems to have an independent income, was accepted after she said that she thought Communists were "disloyal" persons if they urged the Americans to "make a radical change" from capitalism to socialism, even though peacefully.

She is an executive board member of Catholic Charities.

The fifth selected juror, Harry V. Myers, a retired gas company foreman in a suburb of Homestead, admitted some prejudice. He seemed anxious to serve.

Judge Stewart couldn't avoid disqualifying Mrs. Clara W. Crookshank, a clerk in an electrical firm, however, on defense attorney Ralph Powe's challenge. Mrs. Crookshank said she would refuse to follow the Court's instruction on setting aside prejudice. She showed strong feelings against Negroes.

Rev. Uphaus Rips State Dept. For Smearing Peace Parley

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Dr. Willard Uphaus, Methodist Churchman, declared yesterday that the recent State Department denunciation of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace, to be convened in Vienna, Dec. 12, is "more of a great deal of evidence that our top officials are opposed to any peace meeting of East and West, no matter how broadly representative, no matter how democratic the rules of procedure."

Dr. Uphaus is executive director of the committee of religious, educational, labor and civic leaders which has been formed to send a U.S. delegation to the Congress.

"On the one hand," he said in an interview at his home here, "the State Department dismisses the Congress as 'Communist-dominated.' On the other hand, it seeks to keep from Vienna, by denial of passports or by 'advice,' the very persons whose presence there would make the Congress truly representative of American thinking."

"I can only conclude that our officials would like very much to have the Congress conform to their carricature of it," Dr. Uphaus declared.

In its four-paragraph statement, the State Department described the Congress as a staged production of the "Communist high command," the purposes of which is "to serve the Soviet policy underwriting aggression while holding 'Peace Congresses.'" It emphasized that the Congress as "uninvit-

(Continued on Page 8)

Negro Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

are jimcrowed"—"We want Negro mechanics, engineers and stewards."

Hood, speaking earlier, reiterated in the militancy colorful language of "The New Negro," the objectives of the NNLC. The council, he said, would "help further unite all sons an ddaughters of labor, no matter what their race, creed or color," around a program for Negro equality. Citing government figures, Hood documented his charge that Negro workers are worse off economically than 12 years ago. Negro women, he said, had an average weekly wage of $9.70 showing "retrogression, swift and terrible."

The white-Negro pay differential, Hood analyzed, has been reduced by 6.5 percent since 1939, which means, he pointed out, that equality would be possible in the year 2036. "But we don't intend to wait that damn long" he cried, as demonstrative applause swept the hall.

Paul Robeson, addressing the convention's opening session, aroused the audience which packed St. Matthews Methodist Church despite a record downpour of cold, wind-driven rain, when he declared:

"John Bull has sent his troops and tanks, and has said Mau Mau has got to go. But Jomo Kenyatta, with whom I sat many times in London, has answered back. He says, 'Yes, someone has got to go, but in Kenya, it sure won't be six million black Kenyans.'"

The audience roared "No, no" when Robeson asked:

"Should Negro youth take a gun in hand and join British soldiers in shooting down the brave people of Kenya?"

It was just such a situation he had in mind, the Negro leader and artist said, when he "said more than three years ago that it would be unthinkable to me that Negro youth from the U. S. should go thousands of miles away to fight against their friends and on behalf of their enemies."

Robeson thanked the council for organizing a concert tour for him and greeted the unity that was developing between the Negro Labor Councils and the Negro church.

Maurice E. Travis, international president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, presented a critical review of activities in behalf of Negro freedom by labor unions since the 1951 NNLC convention. Travis cited a survey made public by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in which it was revealed that Negro representation in leadership of CIO unions had retrogressed since World War II, while the AFL had remained static along with the railroad brotherhoods which still maintain Negro exclusion clauses.

Rank-and-file pressure, Travis asserted, was growing encouragingly in most unions, for which he gave some credit to the formation of the Negro Labor Councils. White trade union leaders, Travis urged, should seek to strengthen rather than dissipate this new source of power for the entire labor movement.

A highlight of the convention was the report of Coleman Young, NNLC secretary, detailing, city by city, the growth and victories of the organization.

Also the speech of Mrs. Harold Ward, wife of a worker facing a murder trial growing out of a Harvester strike frameup. Victories included Negro jobs in stores in Cleveland, Detroit and elsewhere; an FEPC ordinance in River Rouge, Mich.; jobs in F. & M. Schaeffer Brewing Co. and Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

But Young, as did other speakers, counted as one of the most significant victories, the activities inspired by the NNLC within the right-wing unions. He pointed out that white and Negro union leaders who fought the councils hardest, admitted by their actions that their paper programs were identical with the action program of the NNLC, and he called for united action in the interest of all Negro and white workers.

The program adopted calls for:

An all-out fight against jimcrow in airlines hiring.

Continued campaign for million signatures on FEPC petitions, coupled with drive in unions to include FEPC clauses in all contracts.

Defense of victims of the current witchhunt and quashing all Smith Act indictments; for repeal of the Smith, McCarran, McCarran-Walters, "and all the little cousins" acts. And a special campaign to free Harold Ward, a Negro leader of the Harvester strike in Chicago, now facing a murder frameup.

Solidarity actions with the colonial peoples, especially the African peoples now engaged in a mass fight against white supremacy.

A special program of action in the interest of Negro women workers.

Continuance of the drive for new jobs for Negroes in all industries, with concentration on Sears Roebuck chain, hotels, railroads and airlines.

Tenants

(Continued from Page 3)

the Councils cooperation, and is seeking to reverse the cooperative precodure into a harassment and investigation of the Tenant Councils.

"Why? It is because our program and proposals smoke out the real criminals, the greedy landlords who extort huge rents and are guilty of wholesale violations? Tenant Council charges would root out graft and political sinecures in the Dept. of Housing and Buildings. Is it because we have succeeded in securing far-reaching tenant support which has focussed public attention on their ineptitudes? Is it because the rent controls, and against discrimination in housing specifically aimed at Negro and Puerto Rican families in this city? Is it because we have demanded immediate court action against criminal landlords? Is it because the Tenant Councils really fight and do not pussy-foot?

"If the District Attorney's office thinks that we will be intimidated or intend to give up the fight for tenant demands that will bring safety and security in housing, then they should heed the voice of the tenants."

Rev. Uphaus

(Continued from Page 5)

ed" and "unwanted" by the Austrian government.

"It is true that the government of occupied Austria has frowned on the Congress," Dr. Uphaus said. "But it is also true, as American correspondents have reported, that great numbers of Austrians, of varying political beliefs and occupation, are backing the Congress and working fervently to welcome the delegates."

"It is revealing," he went on, "that the State Department should make much of the official attitude of the Austrian government — and incidentally many Austrian officials are supporting the Congress as individuals — and ignore really significant facts which most Americans do not know.

"In the first place, the Congress is open to everyone who wants peace, whether as a representative of a group or as an individual, without regard to political opinion, faith or race."

"In the second place, democratic procedures have been worked out which I think none may reasonably criticize. All present, including observers, will have free access to the floor. No delegation will be committed to anything for which it has not voted. Time will be allowed outside the regular sessions for national and international meetings. All speeches will be fully translated, and all participants will have full freedom to issue statements to the press during the sessions."

In addition to Dr. Uphaus, the U.S. Sponsoring Committee includes Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of the Community Church of Boston; Dr. Joseph F. Fletcher of Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. William T. Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago; Rev. Ernest J. Troutner, First Methodist Church, Redding, California; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia.

Also Mr. Paul Robeson; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, University of Chicago; Dr. Cecil C. North, Professor of Sociology Emeritus, Ohio State University; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois; Dr. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Cornell University, and 50 others.

Force 6,500 to Halt Steel Strike Over Pay Hike

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Nov. 23.—A strike at the American Steel Foundry's armored tank plant was "recessed" here today after it took a major effort by company and town officials as well as officers of the CIO United Steelworkers to get the 6,500 workers back into the plant.

Issue in the strike was a wage increase which has been withheld from the workers by the failure of the Wage Stabilization Board to give its approval.

The plant, which turns out hulls in one-piece castings, is owned by the government and operated by the American Steel Foundry Corp.

Betrayed

(Continued from Page 1)

former deputy secretary general of the Czech Communist Party.

Frank told the court that he had become a Gestapo agent in the Buchenwald concentration camp. He revealed how Rudolf Slansky, former party secretary general, had ordered him to try to hold back the development of heavy industry and agriculture to prepare for the restoration of capitalism and the return of Czechoslovakia to the orbit of the western imperialist states.

(In his prison notes, written in jail and smuggled out, Fucik told of his belief that he had been betrayed by someone within the party's ranks. Frank's confession now confirms Fucik's warning words. Fucik was beaten and tortured savagely by the Nazis before they shot him).

Other defendants in this trial have revealed how they used the cloak of Zionist organizations to act as spies for the west's "Project X." The name of John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's new Secretary of State, has been mentioned in the trial as a leading figure in the organization of espionage against the peoples democracies.

[redacted]

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED
MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modists, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

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Letters on Chaplin's 'Limelight'

Following are excerpts from four letters received on Chaplin's 'Limelight':

Dear Dave,

Having just seen Charles Chaplin's Limelight, I think that both you and your readers may be interested in some philosopical reflections on it. . . . With intense human warmth and love for people, and with consummate artistry, Chaplin presents a philosophy as rare in the bourgeois world as it is excellent. In a passionate monologue, that I'm sure cannot take more than two or three minutes, Chaplin reaffirms his love of life, his regard for human conscousness. It is precisely this content that so annoyed the gutter press critics who found the picture too talkative, the speeches too long.

Millions, I believe, would listen happily to much more of this, for it means peace not war, plenty not poverty; the fulfillment of all human capacities as an end in itself, not frustration, neuroses, and suicide. It means let's do away with threats of war and atombombs and make the world a garden for all to enjoy. This is Chaplin's message and it could not be better timed. Behind it stands a philosophy that is soundly materialist.

Even though the film says nothing about the political issues of today, even though the characters bear little relation to the working class (though they have known and suffered grinding poverty) his call is clear and terribly poignant: life, not death! Peace, not war! Human life is the most precious thing in the world, Chaplin says, let us struggle that it may be lived more abundantly. . . ."

—HOWARD SELSAM
Jefferson School.

Dear Mr. Platt,

In "Limelight" Chaplin reveals a basic change in his attitude toward society from that expressed in his previous work. In his last three films prior to "Limelight", he took a partisan position. He took the side of the masses and denounced their oppressors.

In his current work he fails to touch on social injustice at all. Worse than that, he no longer distinguishes between oppressed and oppressor, and, having no oppressor at which to aim his barbs, he substitutes sentimentality for satire. Worse still, in at least two instances (almost the only two) in which Chaplin allows the real world to penetrate the thinking of his

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

characters, he indicates a tendency to retreat. . . .

Because Chaplin is a humanist, because he is still concerned with the happiness of mankind, his film is far superior to the usual anti-human filth pouring out of Hollywood. But it would be most unfair to Chaplin, let alone to the readers of this paper, to ignore the serious defects of "Limelight."

It goes without saying that it is the responsibility of all who believe in freedom of cultural expression to protest the present political persecution of Chaplin and to fight for his right to reenter this country and practice his art. It is necessary, however, that we do not permit our sympathy and support for Chaplin's right to practice his creative work here nor our own great love and admiration of his earlier works to prevent us from arriving at an objective appraisal of "Limelight."

Objective appraisal of a work of art means finding its relationship to the social context from which it emerges.

The powerful upsurge of union organization in the basic industries in the 1930's was the inspiration for "Modern Times" which, in turn inspired the people to greater struggle.

In "The Dictator" Chaplin attacked fascism and war. His ridicule of Hitler was a great contribution to the building of anti-fascist unity.

"Monsieur Verdoux" was the product of Chaplin's revulsion toward imperialism's postwar betrayal of the cause of peace and security. "Verdoux" strengthened the fight against that betrayal by exposing the hostility of organized wealth toward humanity.

"Limelight" on the other hand avoids discussion of the present sinister drive toward fascism and war. It must be characterized as a work lacking any advanced ideological content, a work in which Charles Chaplin confines himself to a simple plea for people to be kind to each other. The film is refreshingly different from and superior to most films, but it represents, for Chaplin, a huge step backward.

—A. L.

Dear Dave,

Having just seen "Limelight" I want to spotlight its merits. This picture represents the zenith of Chaplin's genius. Because here this great actor again tells the world he believes in it. He believes in life and in the meaning of life—struggle. Let those who would escape reality dwell on the beauty in the heavens he tells the young dancer, who has lost the desire to live. She must want to live because in life there is warmth and love and search for truth.

The heartfelt response of the people around me who saw it is the answer to the attempt of the Attorney General to bar Chaplin's return to this country.

—M. B.

Dear Sir:

. . . The film is a scrap-bag or patchquilt of all the previous stunts, that made Chaplin famous oodles of years ago. These "date" so obviously that it is pathetic, for it proves Chaplin has never made any real progress. . . . Furthermore, it indicates that he is trying to recoup the success he made, then, and now has nothing of any new perspective or outlook. . . . Where does the workingclass come in? Where the imperialism? Where the Soviet revolution? Where world wars?

Personal, individual, the dancer, the clown, the bits of gospel and counsel by the drunkard—all have nothing to do with the social scene, the class struggle, whether in London, or in the theatre?

—C. W.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE HERO

The New York Daily News recently published an editorial on a book. This proves that the editors of the Daily News have read a book.

The book in question is Executive Suite by Cameron Hawley. It is the answer to John Chamberlin's plaintive wail, published in Life magazine, for a novel with a business man as hero. Executive Suite, says the Daily News as it rises to defend great literature, conveys to the reader "the fierce, creative joy and satisfaction these people (businessmen) get out of making and selling things, throwing competitors for losses, keeping the firm in the black despite taxes and every other handicap, preserving jobs for workers and making more jobs, and so on."

• • •

I was once going to write a book with a businessman as hero. I still have the outline.

Its hero was Sludge Hawkins, president of a company manufacturing tractors and other farm machinery. Sludge sold his tractors for $1,985 each, but that was only half the deal. Since he had the tractor market well sewed up, he charged a flat rate of $200 for any spare part, whether it was a fan belt or a cylinder head. After 10 years, the average purchaser of a Hawkins tractor spent an additional $4,367 for spare parts.

The purchaser got this money by borrowing from a bank in which Hawkins had more than a passing interest. When the purchaser couldn't pay, Hawkins would foreclose, liquidate the farm, and buy the tractor back for $25, after which one of his shops reconditioned it and sold it for $1,700.

This gave Sludge Hawkins a fierce creative satisfaction. Whenever his profits went up, up went his fierce creative satisfaction.

• • •

Once a young man named Brass Bludgeon tried to get into the tractor business. Sludge immediately set out to throw him for a loss. He stayed up night after night, battling Brass Bludgeon. He marked down the prices on his tractors (what a battle!) until Brass Bludgeon could no longer meet the competition. When Bludgeon bowed out, Sludge raised the price of the tractor to $2,230 to pay for the cost of battling Brass Bludgeon, although it didn't really cost him anything since the bank financed the great struggle. Sludge got a fierce creative satisfaction from this.

But what of Brass Bludgeon? Poor Bludgeon lost all of his stockholders' money, but very little of his own since all of his property holdings were made out in the name of his wife and his two-year-old son. Even Brass Bludgeon got a fierce creative satisfaction out of the whole fight.

• • •

Back to Sludge, we find that last year he got fierce creative satisfaction out of a profit of $1,700,000. This year he has an excellent chance of getting twice as much fierce creative satisfaction.

Sludge met the falling rate of profit by intense rationalization, a lot of layoffs, and the maintenance of monopoly prices. Since the layoffs provided jobs for 32 new clerks in the local unemployment insurance offices, Sludge got a fierce creative satisfaction out of creating those jobs.

Sludge, and a few of his top aides, are about the only ones connected with the tractor plant who never created any part of the tractor. A lot of Sludge's fierce creative joy also comes from not creating anything.

The Hawkins home is famous in social circles for the splendid dinners given there. Mrs. Hawkins gets a fierce creative joy from these dinners, all of which are created by the cook.

We must all give thanks to the Daily News for widening the horizons of American literature.

• • •

I'm late in my appeal to readers for funds to help the Daily Worker and The Worker survive. Help me catch up! How's about sending a basket of money to help save the paper? Large or small, your contribution will mean a lot.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mostly Written by Readers Who Send $$$

WE HAVE FALLEN well behind in acknowledgments on the fund drive and the printing of letters accompanying the money. It is a pleasure indeed to catch up!

"Dear Les—We'd like to do our bit in the current Worker campaign, so here is a five spot . . . to our favorite columnist. Your analysis of happenings in football has been pretty good. When you wrote the NFL's western half was a toss-up between Frisco, LA and the Lions, you were on the beam. In the eastern half, you opined that it was a Giant-Cleveland affair. Right again. Our own local prides, Owen's men, have been inconsistent to say the least. . . . Oh well, there is still five left.

"Nice to see that you've written a bit about the Knicks. They sure look better since Zaslofsky and McGuire were signed up. Those 'We Want Max' banners at the Garden must have been effective. Perhaps the Post's Milton Gross read your quote of him in regards to Nat Clifton, for he turned to praise Clifton the other day. Is he trying to cover up? Keep up the good work. . . . Dotty and Emery, Rego Park."

A Queens reader sends $5 with the note: "Please credit to Lester Rodney, who is greatly admired by my son who has spent one year in the infantry in Germany. This is his birthday gift—the second spent in Germany. It's just a little in our fight for peace."

Let's get the boys back home, where they belong and where 99 percent of the people want them to be.

A New York pediatrician gives $20. From Washington Heights there is one $10 contribution, another $10 "In Memory of a Friend," by "Color Blind," and $5 from Jennie.

Carl J. writes: "I'm interested in those free basketball tickets you mentioned in connection with an answer to your question about Foster's book. As your readers value your column highly, I'll make my answer brief. Our 'free' press gives plenty of space to anti-communist books, because those books are full of lies and distortions. They won't give any space to Foster's book just because it's filled with truth about Communists and Communism. The one thing they try most to do is to keep the truth about Communism from the people. Here's $2 from me and 60 cents in stamps from a friend of mine. . . . A Fellow Dodger Fan."

OK, Carl, I wasn't too serious about the free tickets, but why not? It certainly couldn't be explained clearer than you did it. You win a couple. Let me know your preference for which games and I'll do the rest.

W.R. of New Orleans writes: "Here's my day's pay, $13.60 (our new scale, firemen on pile drivers) in which my wife joins me. Let's keep our paper in good condition in its battle to the finish against the phony warmongering atom bomb maniacs who would gloat over a world of Hiroshimas and Nagasakis. . . . W. R., Member Operating Engineers AFL Local 406."

Mrs. R. adds in reference to a ball game in New Orleans: "If your friends who motored here had tried to attend the Campanella team's game that Sunday, chances are they, like us, couldn't have got in. Unless you reserve seats in advance, you have to be on hand well over an hour before opening such days. Fifteen minutes before opening time, word came, 'No more admission tickets to whites.' Disappointed, as we were, it was good to see things evened up for once. We watched for a while through a hole in the fence with a small crowd of great fans."

And thanks, too, for the valuable New Orleans clippings for other parts of the paper.

PRN sends his 13th dollar bill for the drive and explains he gave his 12th at the original Daily Worker forum at Yugoslav Hall. "Faithfully, you see," he signs. . . .

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J. R. OF PHILADELPHIA sends $20 with a clipping and letter: "Dear Lester Rodney—The enclosed clipping from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is an excellent example of the tremendous pressures upon the Negro athlete. Bob Evans not only had to be a top football player, but also was popular on the campus and captain of his team, good speaker, making personal appearances for youth and representing his race and top bracket student to meet the requirements for medical school. So his health gave. . . . Enclosed please find $20 from husband and wife. Best wishes. . . ."

The headline in the Bulletin was: "Evans' Grid Play and Studies Affected By Illness He Hid From Penn Mates." It tells how the first Negro captain in the Philadelphia school's history, a brilliant student up to this year, slumped off and was declared ineligible and now is in the hospital for rest and treatment of a stomach ailment which had drained his strength. The combination of the rigorous pre-medical course, fulfillment of engagements to speak, heavy football practice and the unique responsibilities he felt as football captain, more than another captain would," all apparently added up to too much for one man and Evans' health and marks fell off.

All you have to do, leaving aside all the extra and special factors for the moment, is add the rigors of bonafide study like pre-med course to those rigors of being a PLAYER, let alone the captain, of a big-time football school like Penn, and the wonder is how Evans handled both so well this far. Evans, incidentally, was one of the few big-time linesmen who play both offense and defense, a gruelling grid assignment these day against the fresh platoonists.

Also $40 from Hoboken and $2 from Constant Reader of Madison, Wis.

Previously acknowledged—$1,030.98. Acknowledged today—$140.20. Total sent to the fund drive through this column—$1,171.18.

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WALTER WINCHELL has two main themes. One is a frenzied, mouth-frothing "anti-Communism." This is the other. From Friday's column in the Daily Mirror: "Jane Russell announced 'I want to be able to entertain in a high-necked dress as well as an off-the-shoulder blouse.' Why hide the best part of the show? . . . Dear Zsa Zsa's candor verges on malice. Her sharp fingernails bruised a Movieville doll with 'She has no breasts.' Meow! . . . A film monthly raves about M. Monroe's eyetractive orbs. She has eyes? . . ."

"Anti-Communism" and leering smut go together very comfortably. What would the gutter press do without them?

Elizabeth Flynn Tells Jury of CP Anti-Capitalist Aim

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn struck back vigorously Friday at the legalistic sleight-of-hand of assistant prosecutor David L. Marks, and exposed from the witness stand the fraudulence of his police-precinct definitions of Marxist theories.

Marks was questioning Miss Flynn under cross-examination in the Foley Square Smith Act trial. He tried every trick known to the police court practitioner to humbug Miss Flynn into confirming the government's twisted conception that Marxist doctrine and practice add up to "force and violence."

He asked Miss Flynn, who is under a 30-day jail sentence for refusing to name two persons as Communists, if the Communist Party "advocates the dictatorship of the proletariat in this country."

"It advocates a government by the people, led by the workingclass, which is called the dictatorship of the proletariat," she replied.

Marks was obviously not satisfied. He asked:

"Does the Communist Party of the U. S. advocate the proletarian revolution in this country?"

"It advocates control by the people of the means of production and distribution, which in an historical sense is called the proletarian revolution," was the answer.

The prosecutor studied a stack of typewritten notes that had been prepared for him.

"There's no mention in the party constitution of the proletarian revolution," he remarked.

Miss Flynn replied: "Those words are not there. But they are covered by the work 'socialism.'"

Marks inquired if persons not familiar with Marxism-Leninism could tell if "the U. S. Constitution advocates the dictatorship of the proletariat."

There was laughter in the courtroom as Miss Flynn reminded the prosecutor he had mentioned the U. S. Constitution.

"It does not," she said. "History will tell, however. It may advocate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the future."

Mark quickly shifted to another line of questioning.

"Is it a fact, Miss Flynn, that the Supreme Court in the Schneiderman case did not specifically decide if the Communist Party advocated overthrow of the government by force and violence?" he asked.

"I don't know the whole import of the decision in the Schneiderman case," she answered. "But I do know we considered the Supreme Court gave a favorable decision in that it did not cancel the citizenship of Mr. Schneiderman."

She cited the court's majority opinion in the case of California Communist leader William Schneiderman which said, "A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the party in 1927 (when Schneiderman became a citizen) desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means. . ."

The questions and answers came thick and fast.

Q.* Did the Communist Party teach from 1945 to 1951 it would be impossible to establish socialism in the U. S. without replacing the capitalist state with a new kind of state?

A. Yes, the socialist state.

Q. Isn't the socialist state a state of oppression?

A. The socialist state is not an organ of oppression. . . . It is an organ to end oppression. In it the bourgeoisie will be deprived of the power to oppress others.

Q. Does the Communist Party advocate overthrow of the bourgeoisie?

A. The Communist Party advocates abolition of the bourgeois system. . . . Overthrow doesn't necessarily mean force and violence. My definition of overthrow means to end control of a particular form of government by another form of control.

Lecture on Voltaire

Ethel Brook will lecture on "Voltaire," tonight, Monday, at 8p .m., at the Jefferson School, Sixth Ave. and 16 St.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

in $20. An upstate dairy farmer sent down $10, and an IUE worker in New York contributed $5.

There was $10 from a Canadian worker. And a consistent supporter of the paper from Detroit, who signs himself "Spartacus," sent $200, on top of $150 sent earlier in the campaign.

In the courtroom at Foley Square, an unidentified woman gave Pettis Perry, Smith Act defendant, $10 for the paper, and another woman gave reporter Harry Raymond $5 "in appreciation for his reporting of the trial."

Two Chicago University students send $5 and write that they, like all contributors, think we are "indispensable." They need our day-to-day news, they say, to bring more and more people into the fight for peace. A 67-year-old Chicago worker on pension sends five in honor of our editor, John Gates, now in the federal jail in Atlanta because of his heroic defense of peace and the workingclass.

There is $10 from a Union, N. J., worker who says he would hate to see the Worker go the way of the Compass. He differs with us on the closing of the Newark airport because of the many accidents and resultant deaths to inhabitants of Elizabeth. From Port Ewen, N. Y., comes $3 and a note: "Of course, the Daily Worker is indispensable."

A St. Louis doctor sends $5 and writes: "We won't let you down, just as you won't let us down." And another St. Louisan sends ten. A Philadelphian sends "another $5" and appeals to all other readers to send tens, fives or ones. "Every dollar is a shot to kill fascism," she writes.

There is $10 from another Philadelphian and his friends, while a Clevelander sends $2. From Tiffin, Ohio, comes $10 and an explanation that "I meant to do this sooner—but here it is. . . . Wish it could have been more . . . to keep the Daily going." And there is another $10 from Youngstown, O.

A Quincy, Mass., reader sends $10, and there is $3 from a worker in Revere, Mass.

A worker in Cortland, N. Y., sends $5, and there are several Jersey contributions. They include a second five from a reader in Passaic; $5 from Trenton "to the paper that lights the road to peace and Socialism; $25 from Newark, with the injunction that we "keep punching"; $10 from Lake Hiawatha; $5 from Camden, and $2 from Clifton.

From the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee comes $43, of which $38 was collected at a workers' meeting after a member had brought the matter of our financial campaign on the floor.

Corona friends, who have been contirbuting steadily, send along $15 "to the most courageous, most needed paper in our country." A mother who has contributed earlier writes that she had just enclosed $1 in each of her two children's school banks as the only savings they can manage for their future. But she sends us a like amount because this is "an even more important guarantee for their future."

A reader proposes that we raise funds through an "all-star, city-wide Freedom of the Press dance" in which various groups and organizations aided through the pages of our paper pitch in. Such a dance is now in the works, and will be heard about soon.

A Brooklynite encloses a ten-spot and writes: "We can survive on margerine, synthetic leather, frankfurters instead of steak, etc., etc., but we cannot think of life without the Daily Worker. Everlasting success to our press."

A Flushing reader sends another ten, making it $20 in the campaign thus far, and promises another $10, in a few days. "Thanks for fighting and please continue your battle for all of us," the letter asks.

An unemployed fur finisher and a fur floorwalker send $10 to "a fighting voice for peace."

A devoted supporter who brought $50 a few weeks ago, and then contributed $10 at a collection, sends another $5 and promises to continue collecting. And a Corona supporter, sending five, hopes "it will help a mite; the only paper interested in the common people in this section must be supported."

From the Communist Party in Brooklyn's 18th A.D. comes $108, while a similar group in Harlem's 13th A. D. sends $40. There is another $10 contributed by Yetta Gabin in Manhattan's 13th A.D. A group in the Allerton area of the Bronx sends $40 and another group from that area comes through with $8; two groups of "Brooklyn friends" sends $10 each; there is $11 from Yorkville readers, and $35 from Levittown readers.

URGE PLEAS TO TRUMAN TO BAR ROSENBERG EXECUTION JAN. 12

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

An "unprecedented nationwide appeal" to President Truman was urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case on Friday, to prevent the carrying-out during the week of Jan. 12, of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Judge Irving R. Kaufman Friday set the week of Jan.12 as the date for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The judge acted to name the time for the legal murder of the framed Jewish-American father and mother on the motion of Myles J. Lane, the U.S. Attorney who last week was exposed as an intimate of New York's boss racketeer, Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said Friday he will move in U. S. District Court Monday for an order to invalidate the conviction.

The Rosenbergs will be the first civilians ever to face execution in this nation on the charge of treason.

"The date was set without any regard for new legal motions, dealing with aspects of the case hitherto ont presented to the court," the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Cace charged. "Only an unprecedented nationwide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercifulness and justice.

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person.

Delegation to Visit Rosenbergs

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah, it was announced Friday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

Pittman's 2nd Discussion On Stalin Article Friday

If you missed John Pittman's analysis of Joseph Stalin's recent article on world problems, and the economics of Socialism, be sure to hear the second part Friday night at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Pittman will discuss the issue "Peace Economy or War Economy?" in light of Stalin's world-important study.

What's On?

Coming

CONCERT BALALAIKA SYMPHONIC Orchestra, Alexander Kutin, conductor, 35 Voice Male Choir, Alexander Nichel Domra, Soloist, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 6—8:30 p.m. Tickets $1.20, $2.00, $2.40, $3.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall Box Office.

ONE OF THE BEST in Contemporary Plays that shouldn't be missed by any exponent of Peoples Theatre . . . be sure to see "The Cellar" a drama on Police Brutality in Harlem. People's Showcase, 290 Lenox Ave. Weekends, Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS! Special presentation on the struggle to save the Rosenbergs at People's Artists Thanksgiving Hootenanny-Dance, Wed., Nov. 26, Sat., Nov. 29, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

ATTENTION—13th CD

Discussion result of elections with

Simon Gerson

Tues., Nov. 25

at

Bath Beach Community Center

2075 — 86th St., Brooklyn

Admission — Free

Thanksgiving

HOOTENANNY

You can still get tickets for People's Artists big Thanksgiving song-fest, presented two nights, Wed., Nov. 26, Sat., Nov. 29, at Yugoslav Hall (405 W. 41 St.), for $1.00 in advance (reserved) at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, 44th St. Bookfair, Berliner's Music, People's Artists, 799 B'way (GR 7-1341). At the door $1.25.

THANKSGIVING FORUM

YOUNG AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION

What does the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union mean for peace and for U. S.-Soviet friendship?

FRIDAY, 8:30 pm
NOVEMBER 28
Golden Ballroom
69 W. 66th St., N. Y.

Alexander Bittelman

Doxey Wilkerson

Cultural Program

Admission 50 cents (tax included), payable at door

Sponsored by: NEW YORK STATE LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, 799 Broadway

Camp Unity Reunion Dance

10-piece orch. — Bob McFerrin — Hesh Bernardi — Geraldine Overstreet — Bob & Louise DeCormier — Jeanne Kirstein

Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

Thanksgiving Eve, Wed., Nov. 26

$1.25 in advance — $2.00 at door ($5.00 per box) (seats 10)

Call AL 5-6960 or 6961 for reservations

A magnificent festival that will thrill every lover of folk song and dance.
—DAVID PLATT, DAILY WORKER

New York Speaks Out for

"PEACE ON EARTH"

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th

at 8 P. M.

PALM GARDEN, 306 W. 52nd St.

Near 8th Ave.

Admission: $1.00 incl. tax., reserved section $2.00 incl. tax